

JUN 14 1920

McGill Library.
McGill University,
Montreal, Que

THE CANADIAN RAILROADER



LABOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES
AS SEEN BY J. R. CLYNES, M.P.

WARREN S. STONE'S MESSAGE TO
RAILROADERS ON RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

OFFICIAL ORGAN,
FIFTH SUNDAY
MEETING ASSOCIATION
OF CANADA

MONTREAL, JUNE 12th, 1920

Vol. 2, No. 24

5 Cents a copy, \$2.00 a year

RAILROADERS !

*For Real Service
and a
Square Deal*

PATRONIZE

The Ottawa Electric Co.

35 Sparks Street,

OTTAWA

TEL. Q. 5000



ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER

Maltum Beer



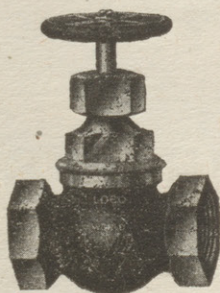
*Has a charm of flavor
that fascinates -- a dis-
tinction of quality that
soothes and cheers.*

Enjoy it icy cold.

Order by the case from your
grocer, druggist or confectioner

E. L. DRURY, Ltd

WINNIPEG



"WORLD" on a Valve Means Safety

When an engineer or fireman sees it he knows that it is the product of one of the oldest makers of valves in North America.

These valves are of a double Extra Heavy type and especially adapted to 250 lbs. steam working pressure.

T. McAVITY & SONS

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Montreal,

Winnipeg,

Vancouver.

TORONTO:

Harvard Turnbull & Co., 207 Excelsior Life Building.

O'REILLY & BELANGER

LIMITED

COAL

of all kinds

Wholesale and Retail

OFFICE :

22 Sparks Street,

Russell Block

Phones : Queen 860 and 861

OTTAWA

A Permanent Advisory Tariff Board

The Only Acceptable Thing

(By GEORGE PIERCE.)

THERE is a feeling of great confidence among those who have been most prominent in advocating a Tariff Board that a board of some sort will be established for the purpose of making scientific inquiry into Canadian tariff problems.

This is quite cheering, because it indicates that the agitation which has been carried on has had the effect of arresting the attention of Government officials who have not been too enthusiastic concerning reforms which were intimately related to the fiscal policy.

It is certain that the time has arrived for radical changes and that the great mass of the people will not be satisfied with palliatives.

If the intention is merely to institute a barn-storming trip across the country to emphasize the fact that geography is closely associated with varied opinions on the tariff question then nothing worth while will have been accomplished. If a temporary Commission of Inquiry were established to visit all sections of the country for the mere purpose of determining the attitude in any given section, we can predict with confidence that the result will simply be a wild medley which will be entirely irrelevant to the main question at issue.

The advocates and the workers for the permanent Tariff Board will not be deceived if such a course is followed. We will simply quadruple our efforts to attain a final end, using the argument that the diversity of opinions enunciated to a Board of Inquiry is the strongest reason and argument for the appointment of a permanent scientific advisory board.

The national sentiment is so strongly in favor that the Government which can ignore it does not exist. In other words, trades unionists of this country, the general public and the manufacturers are absolutely determined not to accept any subterfuges. We are not going to be misled by halfway measures. We will recognize in this Government a sincere desire to co-operate with the working class, when a permanent Tariff Board is established. We have suffered great extremities and untold hardships through the old system.

If this Board were denied to us after our unanimous prayer for it, after acquiescence by the united manufacturers of Canada, then we would construe the Government action to indicate unwillingness to relieve us of avoidable suffering and pitiless exploitations. In hundreds of resolutions we have indicated our wishes in terms that cannot be misunderstood or misinterpreted. Even the farmer has no logical argument against the establishment of a permanent advisory Tariff Board. The manufacturers, as we have already stated, are content to accept it. That Government which denies it to us will have to accept the full responsibility.

A temporary board is a palliative, a subterfuge, an evasion of the real issue. We will never accept a compromise; only a fixed scientific permanent advisory board will meet with our approval and the agitation for it will grow and develop and magnify one hundred fold, if needs be, until the very hour that the Government makes the appointment. It is a just and reasonable and a practical cause and to attain it the struggle will be carried on with the utmost determination.

—30—

"CA' CANNY" STRIKE

Dr. Addison, British Minister of Health, said in the Commons, he was informed that some bricklayers employed on the Hayes housing scheme demanded that the contractors should dismiss one of their foremen, himself a trade unionist, and that the only substantial reason they gave was that his section was laying a much larger number of bricks than any other. The contractors refused to dismiss the foreman on this ground, and the protesting bricklayers left the job. This section was laying 700 bricks a day compared with 350 bricks a day by other sections, and the men were not unduly pressed. The headquarters of the men's union were not countenancing their action.



It'll take a bit of felling, but he's the right "feller" to do it!

—Reynold's Newspaper, London.

Buy EDDY'S Matches

MADE BY FAIRLY PAID
CANADIAN LABOR under
FAIR CONDITIONS AND
SOLD AT A FAIR PRICE.

—Always, Everywhere, in Canada,
Ask for EDDY'S Matches

WE produce Steel and Ferro-Alloy Castings up to 50 tons each for all purposes, and we specialize in all classes of Railway Trackwork for Steam and Electric lines.

**CANADIAN
STEEL FOUNDRIES
LIMITED**

Transportation Bldg., Montreal

FOOD CONSERVATION

PRESERVING

Fruits and Vegetables

is a duty whilst the world shortage of foodstuffs continues.

Ask for Jars "Made-in-Canada" and guaranteed by a reliable Manufacturer.

Dominion Glass Co., Limited :: MONTREAL

**B
B
B**

The World's B. B. B. Briar Pipes

B. B. B. Pipes are made of genuine Briar, flawless, thoroughly seasoned, scientifically made and fully guaranteed. Once you use a B. B. B. Pipe you'll enjoy your smoke as you never did before. Your dealer will gladly show you many favorite shapes in B.B.B. Pipes.

THE WHITLEYS TO DATE

Their Bearings on the Fundamental Relations of Manual Labor and the State as Seen by Arthur Gleason.

(From the Survey, New York)

THE British Government announced at the beginning of this year that fifty-one joint industrial councils (Whitleys) had been set up. These represent about 3,200,000 workers.

The British lean back on tradition and precedent and eye such new machinery as that of the Whitleys with a Luddite suspicion. Industrial dealings are meshed in a multiple technique of agreements and grades and rates. British industry has a vast inherited network of collective agreements, boards and joint committees of voluntary conciliation and arbitration. By 1910 there were 1,696 collective agreements, covering wages and hours, conditions of work, and interference with management. By 1913, there were 325 permanent boards of conciliation. Collective bargaining, then, had through the last generation created its own machinery of diplomacy. Back of it lay the threat of strike. Ahead of it rose the goal of legislative enactment.

The Whitleys superimposed themselves upon this hereditary intricate scheme. Their reception was mixed. They are serving a purpose in establishing wages and hours. "A case — a very real case — can be made out for them in the matter of wages and hours," said J. J. Mallon (in November, 1919). "But," he added, "the Government Bulletin, describing their work, is all but bare of reference to any functions they fulfill in the training of workers for participation in management."

In addition to the results obtained by direct trade union negotiations, the following results have been secured by the activities of joint industrial councils: Asbestos workers, 48-hour week; bobbin workers, 48-hour week without reduction of pay; china clay workers, 42-hour week without reduction in wages; elastic webbing workers, 48-hour week from April 7, 1919; electrical contracting, 47-hour week; furniture, 47; gold and silver, 47 without reduction in wages; hosiery (English), 48 without reduction; leather goods, 48; local authorities non-trading services manual workers, 47-hour week, with twelve days' holiday per annum with pay; packing case makers, saw-mill employees, vehicle workers, 47-hour week; wool and allied trades 48; workers employed at waterworks' undertakings, 47-hour week without reduction in wages.

But the Whitleys have not functioned in "workers' control" to any such extent as the creators of them hoped. Men like Mallon, J. A. Hobson, and F. S. Button fashioned

them to be a training ground in responsible administration of working conditions, the processes of production, "discipline and management," the allocation of raw material. Instead of expanding in these directions, the councils have tended to concentrate on wages and hours. They have been tardy in forming district councils and works committees. Only six of the Whitleyized trades had begun to set up works committees. The great industries of mining, railway, cotton, water transport, iron and steel, machine, and foundry are not represented in the Whitley scheme. These industries prefer their own conciliation machinery, and their own processes of industrial pressure.

Even in some of the trades that use Whitleys, they have left all the stiffer work to the old conciliation boards, and have regarded their own function as a sort of welfare committee. In other instances, such as the woolen board, the vital questions have been handled by a group outside the Whitley council in which the workers are a minority and steadily voted down. In other instances (such as the packing case makers, and the bakers) one side or the other has — at least, temporarily — withdrawn.

For all that, sections of labor have found a redress in Whitleys which they never knew before. The fair-minded student will give them at least two years more of experimentation, before ruling them out. One of the roots from which they sprang and their most flourishing flower, is the Building Trades Parliament, covering 600,000 workers.

The Labor Party in its news service says of the Whitleys:

"Most of the councils have discussed hours and wages; one has already broken down over such a discussion and two came very near it. Eight think it would be a good thing to employ ex-service men; four have discussed women and juveniles, two the regulation of employment. Several have been thinking about welfare, and one or two about research. The Needles and Fish-Hooks Council is trying to secure the improvement of passenger traffic on the railways. This, however, is not all. At the end of the bulletin comes a little section entitled commercial activities, and under this heading there is literally no information whatever. Some councils have 'considered the question of foreign products,' and some have gone to the Board of Trade about it; but of what they said when they got there we have no idea. But this is exactly what we do want to know. What does an alliance of employers and employed working in a

key industry have to say about foreign competition, and why should the labor public not know all about it? The doing of Whitley councils in this connection should be instantly and completely made public. For it is fairly obvious that they are doing nothing else."

G. D. H. Cole was chosen secretary of the trade union representatives of the Industrial Conference. The report which he and Arthur Henderson signed stated that "the Whitley scheme, insofar as it has been adopted, has done little or nothing to satisfy" the demand for "a real share in industrial control."

Elsewhere, Cole has stated: "It is a great mistake to think that the miners or the railwaymen want merely the adoption of the Whitley report. The railwaymen — including both the National Union of Railwaymen and the Railway Clerks' Association — have rejected the Whitley report, and the miners have shown not the smallest desire for its adoption in their own case. The sort of control which these bodies have in mind in something different, and something which, to the ordinary business man, will seem far more 'revolutionary'. For, whereas the Whitley report merely secures the full recognition of the right of collective bargaining, without in any way changing the status of the parties to the bargain, the miners and the railwaymen are seeking a real share in control."

"What, then, do the miners mean exactly by this share in control? They mean at least two things, and each of these things they attach the greatest possible importance. In the first place, they want equal representation on the national commission or committee which exercises central and general control over the mining industry; and, in the second place, they want equal representation upon committees exercising control over particular pits."

"It would be wrong to regard these demands merely as the result of 'extremist' agitation. Indeed, the 'extremists' are seeking not joint control, but complete and exclusive control of the whole mining industry as a part of a general and comprehensive social revolution."

Three Whitley Councils have been formed on which the government as employer is represented. This marks the emergence of the application of the Whitley scheme in the non-industrial and professional groups. The Admiralty Council and the Office of Works Council have held their first meetings. The Civil Service Council has met several times.

At the annual conference of educational associations, the first of January, the retiring president, Canon J. H. B. Masterman, delivered an address to the Teachers' Guild on the relation of teachers to the proposals of the Whitley report. He said that one of the difficulties of applying the system was the cleavage that prevented the teaching pro-

fession from recognizing its common interests. The smallest unit in the Whitley schemes was the works committee. The corresponding unit in the educational world would be the school committee. The district councils proposed in the report would need to be represented by two groups of councils. Every county or county borough would constitute a national unit for a joint council of teachers and administrators, the constitution of which would necessarily vary in every district. The local educational authority would be represented, and any other important educational institutions in the area, and on the other side the National Union of Teachers, as representing specially the interests of the elementary teachers, and other organizations representing other grades of the profession would supply representatives.

Between these councils and the central body there is room for an intermediate series of provincial councils. It would be possible to create 10 or 12 provincial areas, each centering in a university, with joint councils to take cognizance of larger questions affecting the interests of teachers within the area. Finally, there is the central council, and here the Whitley report affords an opportunity for establishing a real Board of Education, consisting of a certain number of members of Parliament, representatives of the administrative staff of the department and of the teachers. In this council the N. U. T., the Teachers' Guild, and various other associations of teachers would be represented.

The success of the application of the Whitley proposals to national education depends on the willingness of the officials of the Education Department to abandon all attempts to create a highly efficient centralized bureaucracy. The Whitley report suggests that a national joint standing council should first be created for each industry, and in the case of education this is the most hopeful method of procedure.

The Webbs' revised History of Trade Unionism appeared this spring. In it they say:

"After two years' propagandist effort, it seems as if the principal industries, such as agriculture, transport, mining, cotton, engineering, or shipbuilding are unlikely to adopt the Whitley scheme. The government found itself constrained, after an obstinate resistance by the heads of nearly all the departments, to institute the councils throughout the public service. We venture on the prediction that some such scheme will commend itself in all nationalized or municipalized industries and services, including such as may be effectively 'controlled' by the government, though remaining nominally the property of the private capitalist — possibly also in the cooperative movement; but that it is not likely to find favor either in the well organized industries (for which alone it was devised) or in those in which there are trade boards legally determining wages, etc., or, indeed, per-

manently in any others conducted under the system of capitalist profit-making."

If the Whitneys survive, they will demand an all-inclusive body, to tie together their activities. They will demand some such body as the half-realized National Industrial Council.

Harold Laski writes in *Authority in the Modern State*:

"Provision must be made for some central authority not less representative of production as a whole than the state would represent consumption. There is postulated therein two bodies similar in character to a national legislature."

The power of the vast aggregations of capital are in comparatively few hands. The Committee of the Federation of British Industries numbers 46. The government, to be generous, selected 200 employers as representing the "upper control" of all industry. Similarly, the leaders of trades unionism, who create policy and dominate conferences, congresses and delegate meetings, number about one hundred. The government selected 200.

In the hands of 400 men (at most) then, the government of industry is centred. But these 400 are not inside the state and its constitution. Both groups are wielding their enormous power outside constitutional channels. The political state is torn by these industrial lawless leviathans. How to put a hook in their nose is the present task.

The British labor leaders speak in a consciousness of greater delegated power than a member of Parliament. Their trade union is a closer presence, a more compact fighting force, hovering around them and backing them, than is a geographical constituency to a representative in the House of Commons. The National Industrial Council, the Whitneys, are all part of one problem: How shall the forces of production function through a central authority, instead of misbehaving in the twilight zone of self-will?

C. T. Cramp is president of the National Union of Railwaymen. In a recent talk with me, he said:

"What we are building up is a new functional idea of the state. Geographical representation did not meet the full need. My personal opinion is that certain representatives in Parliament must be provided from the industries as industries, so that we shall have industrial representation. In that way we should have a body competent to decide on great industrial questions."

For the new organ of government (functional, non-geographical, outside the House of Commons) the Federation of British Industries has a suggestion. The Federation includes 16,000 firms, and represents five thousand million pounds of capital. It suggests that the workers' "voice" must not "encroach upon the operations of the commercial management or lessen the proper authority of the foremen." The Federation advocates carrying out the

Whitley report, and the setting up of a permanent National Industrial Council for all industry. "We understand that some of the councils are already applying for legislation to give legal validity to their decisions. It is obvious that the general adoption of this course would greatly increase the effectiveness of the scheme."

That means giving statutory powers to the Whitneys. Clearly this presupposes giving statutory power to the National Industrial Council—the super-Whitley. So would begin a new Parliament outside Parliament—an industrial chamber of immense power.

The extremist view is almost always of value in sharpening the issue. Tom Mann, secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, says:

"When we have in our own hands what we want, Parliament, so far as I am concerned, will be welcome to go on dealing with what is left over. Do not forget that we are 90 per cent of the crowd, and when we get going Parliament will be left high and dry."

Harry Gosling is head of the Transport Workers' Federation. He is ranked as a conservative leader. He says:

"There is no head at all for the whole labor movement when it comes to a matter of industrial action. A new body would be similar in constitution to the executive of the Trades Union Congress, but more closely knit, more powerful and more readily brought into action."

"You may argue that such a body would be a danger to the state, because it would be a rival to the executive of Parliament, which is the cabinet. My reply is that a gigantic movement calls for a powerful instrument. If no such power instrument is in existence, the movement will break bounds and chaos result. To put it bluntly, you must either have this or something very much worse."

"The time has come when the political cabinet must take an industrial partner. The young men are demanding it, and although it may be easy enough to chloroform old men like myself, you can't chloroform the rising generation. Let us work, then, with all our might to establish cooperation rather than rivalry between these two forces within one nation."

Frank Hodges, secretary of the miners, says:

"A careful and farseeing statesman would foresee the whole of the possible developments along the line of workers' control for the next ten or fifteen years, and he would make provision for creating institutions which would give a natural outlet to these desires."

Ramsay MacDonald, like Philip Snowden, is one of the staunchest parliamentary constitutionalists in Britain. He has written a pamphlet called a Parliament Resolution, in which he plumps for Parliament. But, realizing that the power of Parliament has evaporated, he proposes to restore it:

"Let us have a second chamber

on a soviet franchise. Guilds or unions, professions and trades, classes and sections, could elect to the second chamber their representatives, just as the Scottish peers now do."

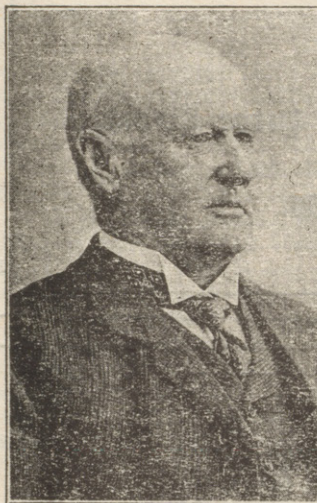
The relationship of manual labor to the state will not be determined by a vague group called "the public." The public must be analyzed into its various groups of doctor, teacher, technician, manager, miner, conductor. What Felix Adler calls the "lateral pressure" of these groups on the warring member in-

side the social organism will be of more potency than the pressure of a mass called "the public," exercised from above. The British railway strike was settled by the pressure of the great trade unions (represented by 14 men) upon Lloyd George and the railwaymen.

Whitleys and National Industrial Councils will only avail as they become new institutions and give constitutional representation and expression to the working groups inside the state.

Extract from a speech made by Senator Wm. C. Edwards to the employees of W. C. Edwards & Co. Limited, at the Rockland mills of this leading lumber firm.

"November 8, 1918, marked the fiftieth anniversary of the commencement of operations of the firm here; for it was on the 8th day of November, 1868, a cold, bleak morning,



HON. Wm. C. EDWARDS

that I embarked on the old steamer 'Caroline,' of the Ottawa Forwarding Company, at Thurso, where I had been formerly employed, and embarked at what is now the town of Rockland, having today, I understand, a population of about 4000,

with well-maintained streets, concrete sidewalks, three churches, three schoolhouses, one of which is a high school, numerous stores and shops, and many comfortable homes, the greater number of which are the private properties of the employees of the firm, a result arising from the fact that several years ago the firm made a survey of a considerable portion of its property and building lots were sold to the employees at nominal prices and lumber was supplied at low cost and on easy terms of payment, to facilitate houses being built. The firm also built a very considerable number of houses, which have always been supplied to actual employees at a nominal rental. So that with the two sawmills of existing proportions and the number of men employed not only here, but in Ottawa and other places, it must be admitted that great progress and development have been made, for the contrast is very considerable.

"To illustrate: I arrived at McCaul's Point, what is now Rockland, that bleak November morning, single-handed and alone. Two families were the only occupants at the time, the James McCaul family and the Way family. These two small families composed the entire population of the immediate locality. The tools I carried with me on the steamer 'Caroline' were two pick-axes and three spades. The first employees were William Way and Majloire Lari-vière, and with my own hands and their assistance I dug and prepared the foundation of the first mill erected in Rockland."

Hudon, Hébert & Co.

Limited

WHOLESALE GROCERS and
MERCHANTS

18 DeBresoles Street, - - - MONTREAL, Canada

Taylor & Arnold Engineering Co.

LIMITED

Manufacturers of
Railway, Marine and
Brass Specialties

MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

Selling Agents for FRASER & CO.,
LUMBER MANUFACTURERS

FRASER, BRYSON LUMBER CO.
LIMITED

WHOLESALE
LUMBER DEALERS



Castle Building, 53 Queen Street,
OTTAWA, Can.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY CO.
LIMITED

Special Machines Designed

**PATTERNS, GREY IRON, STEEL
AND BRASS CASTINGS**

**Machine Work of All Kinds
To Your Blue Prints**

Prompt Delivery. Write us for Quotations.

Victoria Foundry Co., Limited
Booth Street - Ottawa

Railroaders!

For your First Spring Fishing
Trip or your Summer Camp or
your Fall Hunt -- Make Sure
your Field Equipment is Right.

A Woods' Tent and an Arctic
Sleeping Robe Means Protec-
tion and Comfort.

Catalogues and Booklets on
Equipment for the asking

WOODS
Manufacturing Co.

Department D OTTAWA

— THE —

**OTTAWA ELECTRIC
RAILWAY COMPANY**



OTTAWA, Ont.

Film Comedy Shown in Local Theatres Labelled as Melodrama, But Labels Evidently Got Mixed

(By KENNEDY CRONE.)

ONE of the brightest film comedies of the year has been passed up by the local dramatic crickets. Perhaps their sense of humor is not as well developed as it might be; I don't know; at any rate, I know that they ignored a perfect scream of hilarity, as the press-agent says, in the form of "The She Tiger," produced by the Fox Film Corporation, "with all-star cast."

True, it is not labelled as a comedy, but as a gripping melodrama tense with thrills and heart-throbs, or some slush to that effect. An office boy mixed the labels.

Chaplin and Fazenda went stale some time ago; the sustained gurgling roar at the sight of them has dwindled to a mere half-dead chuckle at wide intervals. The Fox Film Corporation, however, has saved the day for fun-seeking movie-goers with "The She Tiger," and I would suggest that it be extended into a serial with about twenty more spasms. The world will rock with laughter, and the rocks that movie magnates consider off-handedly when they are not worrying about ART, will pile up in the safety-deposit vaults.

I have seldom laughed so much at a show since I saw Helen Macgregor, one moment standing on her native cliff brandishing her broadsword, the next moment dropping through the cliff, the property man having failed to properly estimate the stress on lath-and-plaster cliffs of a two-hundred-pound Helen.

In "The She Tiger" there is a dear little heroine in short frocks, with the arms bare to the vaccination marks, and with a mass of golden curls. She is an ingenue, but I would call her an ingenuity. The schoolgirl gambols of this young thing of forty-two or so are a sight for weary eyes. I suppose the curls are glued on securely enough, but sometimes I thought they were almost ready to slip, especially when the hero with the manicured hair handled her vigorously in moments of excitement.

The hero is a captain in the American Army. Any self-respecting major would order him to the regimental barber to have his hair cut, and would insist, too, on having him taught more than how to salute every ten seconds. The heroine is the ward of the chief villain, who has black paint all round his eyes to make sure that you don't mistake him, and who is selling arms to Mexico with a great deal of whispering and tip-toeing. Little does he know — hist! — that the burly bulldogs of the United States Secret Service are on his track, ready to flash badges and imprison him for a thousand years.

Hero put a Mexican before a firing squad at dawn for some reason or other (I guess there must have been a war on), and the Mexican's little sister, "The She Tiger", with rolling eyeballs and grinding teeth, vows vengeance on the "accursed Gringo." But she evidently does not believe in direct action. She makes love to him first, with all the languor and passion

of the southern beauty (How's that for press-agency language?), but as she turns away from him occasionally she allows the audience to see the real hate flashing in her eyes. Of course the hero gives in a little at first to Juanita — they are all Juanitas — because Juanita is quite a pleasant armful, but suddenly he clasps his hand to his brow, remembering the dear little schoolgirl with the golden curls who waits for him in God's Country. He spurns Juanita. Between ourselves, I would have kept a grip on Juanita and let the other birdy do the schoolgirl stuff for somebody else. Spurned, foiled, Juanita plots, and plots, and plots. Amongst other things she gets the hero convicted of a murder he never committed, and she heads a Mexican army to raid a city for some unexplained reason.

Meanwhile, the leading villain is chased by the Secret Service bulldogs into the very city Juanita is raiding. His ward is with him. Juanita wants to kill the ward in half a dozen different ways, but some idiot always butts in at the wrong moment and the killing is off. The chief villain gets killed. How the deed is done is not known, but a fierce Mexican displays the villain's pants and gold watch. Perhaps the Mexican ate him.

The hero, who has been freed from jail, after terrible adventures all by his lonesome, rescues the heroine, and with a machine gun which he evidently carried around in his vest pocket keeps off the whole Mexican army for a time. But the last cartridge is soon gone, and the orchestra plays the despondent music suited to the occasion. When all seems lost, the heroine remembers that she has a military bugle in her stocking or her pocket handkerchief. She blows the Star-Spangled Banner and lo! over the Mexican hills comes Troop A of American Cavalry, with great big flags. Troop A, of course, blasts the whole of Mexico and the South American Continent to smithereens in the nick of time, and the brave captain and the beautiful fainting heroine, with one limp hand carelessly lingering on her curls in case the darned things slide, are saved from the ruins. I don't know what happens to Juanita, but probably she is back slinging hash in a Los Angeles cafeteria.

I like a laugh in the films. When the serious day is done, or as nearly done as it ever is, I like an interval of gaiety at the picture show. The melodrama, the drama, the tragedy, the vamps and the horror specialists, the wild cowboys, the wilder Apaches and the still wilder miners of Murderer's Gulch, do not interest me very much. I want to laugh and chuckle. And I have not laughed or chuckled so much at a movie film for many a long day as I did when I saw "The She Tiger."

LOEW'S THEATRES

MONTREAL
TORONTO
OTTAWA
HAMILTON
LONDON
WINDSOR

POPULAR PRICES
Excellent Entertainment

WHEN

in the

Niagara District
of Ontario

ASK FOR

Taylor & Bate's
LAGER, ALE
OR PORTER

The Only Local Brewers

Established 86 years ago



Railroad Gauntlets

Made of Genuine Chrome Tan Railroad Stock

BEST VALUES IN CANADA
OUTWEAR ALL OTHERS

Sold everywhere in Canada—Made by

ACME GLOVE WORKS, Ltd., MONTREAL

Sadler & Haworth

Tanners and Manufacturers of
Leather Belting for 43 Years

MONTREAL, Que.
511 William St.

WINNIPEG, Man.
Princess Street and Bannatyne Ave.

VANCOUVER, B.C.
560 Beatty Street

TORONTO, Ont.
38 Wellington St. East

ST. JOHN, N.B.
149 Prince William Street

Journalism in a Dilemma

AMERICAN journalism's present opportunities and obvious discussion wherever newspaper men gather. Charles Grant Miller's series of articles entitled "Living Journalism and Poison that Kills," in *The Editor and Publisher*, have aroused widespread notice. Mr. Miller hits out, straight from the shoulder, against "propaganda and puffery, double-cooked news and pre-digested opinion," catering to corporation interests, perversion of viewpoint, lowering of standards and ideals, corruption of editorial integrity, waste of news print, and forced subscription increases as some of the influences which have swung American newspapers away from their original bases of editorship and service.

What Ralph Pulitzer says about the American newspaper of today is also of much interest. In discussing "Clean Copy," a magazine now being issued by the Pulitzer School of Journalism, he says:

"Anything intended to strengthen and vivify the spirit of journalism has a deep appeal to me. There ought to be in America an institute of journalism which should seek to preserve the good traditions and to correct the unworthy tendencies; which should develop a professional respect and condemn its violations; which should by action, rather than by precept, establish a code of ethics, so that conduct may be standardized and ruled by principle and not personality.

"The service journalism can render was never so great as it is now. Few of us are answering the call to the best of our ability. That is proved by the constant and growing public impatience with the press—and in saying this I am conscious that the volume of criticism has been swelled by the carpings of the Bourbons and the Bolsheviks and by the theories of erudition and of ignorance.

"But between these extremes there is a great group of fault finders whose indictments are not easily answered. There is a tendency for the newspaper press to split off into mass publication. As soon as that is done, they cease to be newspapers.

"Thomas Jefferson said in 1787: 'The basis of our government being the opinion of our people, the very first object should be to keep that right, and were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter.'

"Never in the history of civilization was public opinion so powerful as it is today, and never was its need as great to be properly informed so that it may function intelligently, promptly and effectively. The effort

Side Looks at Sam

GOMPERS, SAMUEL. — Over seventy and looks it. Walks as if he were twenty years younger. Talks as if he were thirty years younger. Shakes hands as if he were forty years younger. Can smile very genially and frown terribly. About five feet in height, stout, sturdy; probably the smallest big man and the biggest small man on the American Continent. Talks American with an English accent, relic of his early days in a London slum. As good a cigarmaker as Mayor Mederic Martin. Practically bald except for two tufts of white hair at the nape of his neck. When introduced to a trade unionist says: "Glad to meet you, brother". No airs or formality about him off duty; extremely easy of approach. A Jew, but with no Hebraic signs. Ordinary speaking tones can be heard a block; loud tones bring the block sharply to attention. Likes to chew an unlighted cigar. Sharp as a needle. Most High Grand Master of parliamentary debate procedure and control; world's greatest gavel knocker. In oratory has the usual statesman licked in the way he builds up a point and then smashes it home.

K. C.

of journalism is akin to that of the statesmen and teachers; it should rank with, as it cooperates with, its sister professions of law, science, the ministry and letters.

"It is easy to make an appeal to the appetites of vulgarity; it is easier to satisfy the demands of polite capitalism, but it is hard to deserve and win the approval, respect and confidence of the thinking masses. There lies the line of duty. It is to be discharged neither by sycophancy nor by demagogism, but by having, above all else, the courage of honesty."

THESE THINGS SHALL BE

By George Lansbury. Swarthmore Press, Ltd., London. 79 pp. Price 1s. 6d.

Lansbury has been much criticized of late, not the least by some of his Socialist colleagues, for his advocacy of direct action as a method of advancing the nationalization of industries. The present small volume is not in defence of this or any other particular proposal, but in illumination of the author's life purpose—one to which even the most bitter enemies of the editor of the *Labor Herald*

must admit, he has been steadfast in spite of changes of view on specific points of tactics. He says:

"I defy anyone to live, as I have lived for fifty years of my life, in the heart of East London, without becoming a red-hot advocate of revolutionary change, unless self-interest or indolence blinds the power of understanding."

Lansbury's strength and his power with the masses is his outright sincerity and the depth of his religious motive. It is charitable to opponents, denounces violence except as a last resort of the oppressed, preaches love and fellowship as the only enduring bonds of social life. Though a Communist in his general philosophy, Lansbury insists over and over again on the need of individual conversion to the tenets of Christianity. For our industrial troubles he sees no other final solution than that of treating all work as social service for and on behalf of the community.

Once an ardent anti-Royalist (following Charles Dilke, Charles Bradlaugh and Joseph Chamberlain—all of whom changed their mind in the course of time) he no longer attaches much importance to the outward forms of Government, but preaches honesty, service, humility, love as the foundation of a sounder social order.—B. L. in the *Survey*.

A Prayer for Labor

The prayer at the opening of the convention of the American Federation of Labor in the St. Denis Theatre, Montreal, last Monday morning, was given by the Rev. Jas. E. Fee, rector of All Saints' Church, representing Bishop Farthing of Montreal. The great audience of nearly three thousand delegates and visitors rose, and the prayer was, in part, as follows:—

"In the Name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. O Heavenly Father, Whose blessed Son did'st condescend to dwell among men, and did'st recognize the dignity of Labor by toiling as an humble village carpenter, grant Thy special blessing upon this convention of Labor now assembled in Thy Name. May Thy Holy Spirit guide all its deliberations towards the securing of industrial harmony, the removal of misunderstanding and distrust, and the betterment of conditions for all who earn their livelihood by honest toil of hand or brain. May the findings of this great gathering be such as will command the confidence and respect of all right-thinking people, and help to solve some of the pressing problems which face the industrial world to-day. Grant that the time may come when the Golden Rule will become the guiding principle, not only in the industrial world but in all the relationships of life. We ask it all in the Name of Thy dear Son, our Master and our Lord. AMEN."

Are Using Rag Shoddy

Virgin Wool Left Untouched by Manufacturers in Greed for Profit

(From "Labor," Washington, D. C.)

Public demand for a truth-in-fabric law is becoming more and more insistent. Bills providing for such legislation have been introduced in both the House and Senate, but are slumbering in committees. Astounding revelations have just been made by Howard E. Greene, secretary of the National Sheep and Wool Bureau of America, with headquarters in Chicago, regarding the hoarding of virgin wool.

More than 1,265,000,000 pounds of virgin wool have accumulated in the warehouses of the world since the beginning of the world war. When the world's wool clip of 1920 is completed a few weeks hence this amount will be increased to 2,000,500,000 pounds, according to statistics compiled by the bureau. In spite of the high prices of wool fabrics, the storehouses of America alone contained 700,000,000 pounds of virgin wool last September, ten months after the signing of the armistice, or 100,000 pounds more than the country's annual consumption. These facts have been brought to the attention of the Interstate Commerce Committees of both houses of Congress.

"The reason huge stocks of virgin wool are now lying in storehouses unmanufactured is that the use of unidentified shoddy enables the manufacturers to make more money," says Secretary Greene. "Shoddy is made from woollen rags and is much less expensive for manufacturing purposes than virgin wool. Even the most honest retailers are unable to detect the presence of shoddy in 'all-wool' goods, because shoddy is 'all-wool.' The purchaser buys his 'all-wool' clothing without knowing that he is getting old rags respun and pays virgin-wool prices.

"The truth-in-fabric bill, should it ever be enacted into law, will compel the manufacturers to come out in the open and tell what their goods are made of. Then people who want virgin wool can get honest clothing, and goods made of shoddy will take its rightful place and can no longer masquerade as virgin wool. Profiteering without restriction by the Federal authorities has resulted in this dishonest system of manufacture and sale of clothing."

LABOR MAYOR IS "FIRED"

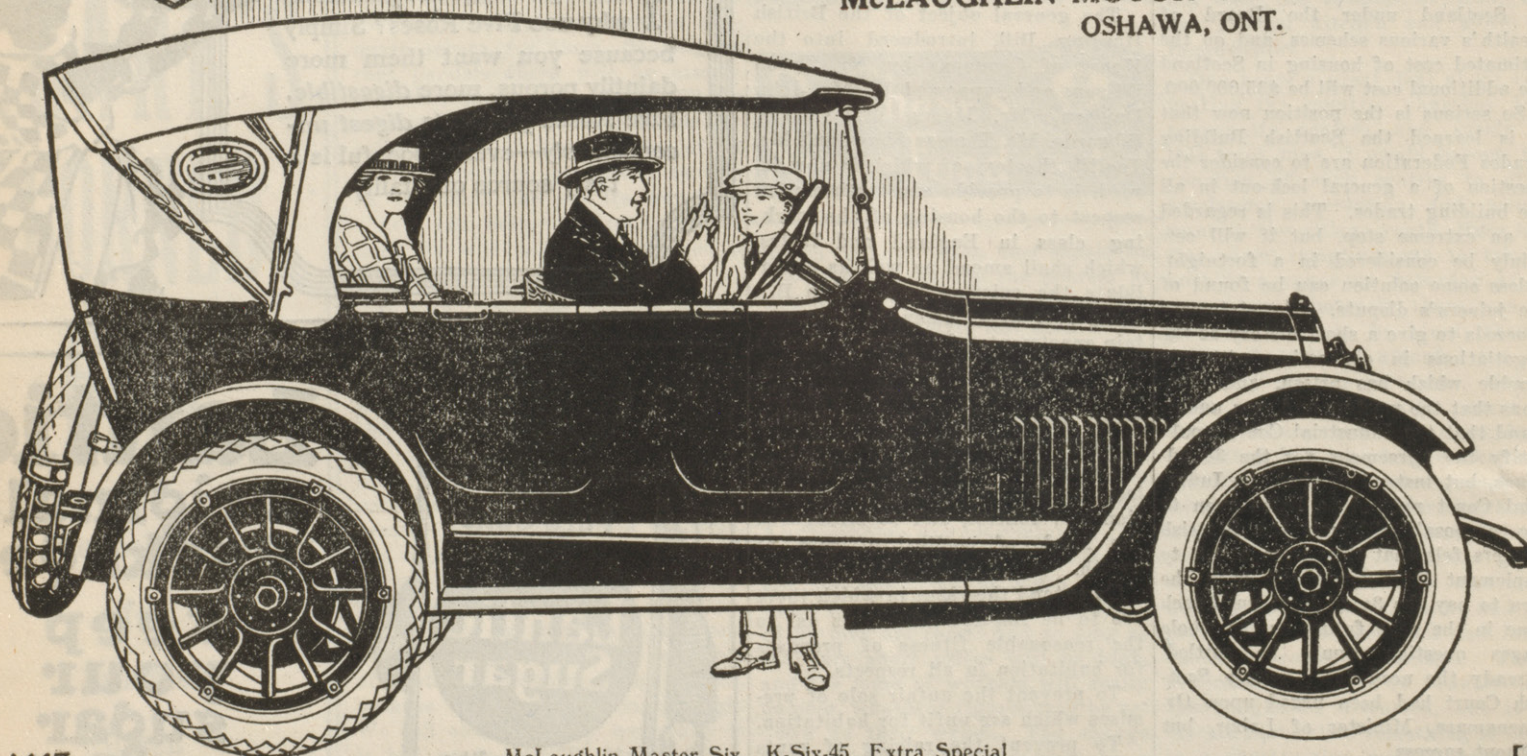
Because the citizens of Hill City, Minn., elected Vice-President Saylor of the local Coopers' Union Mayor, he lost his job. Saylor, along with most of the town's population, was employed by the National Woodenware Company, the manager of which was not pleased when one of his wage hands became chief executive of the municipality. This caused the entire working force to go on strike, and the new Mayor was restored to his job and pay envelope.



FIRST in Canada to adopt the valve-in-head motor—first to manufacture quality cars in quantities—the makers of McLaughlin 'Master Sixes' now enjoy the distinction of producing a car in keeping with Canada's national ideals of efficiency, power, beauty and economy.

CANADA'S STANDARD CAR

McLAUGHLIN MOTOR CAR CO. LIMITED
OSHAWA, ONT.



M47

McLaughlin Master Six. K-Six-45 Extra Special

The **McLAUGHLIN MASTER SIX**

OUR SCOTTISH LETTER

(From our own correspondent)

Glasgow, May 21.

AN important statement with regard to the position in the Scottish building trades has been issued by the Glasgow Master Wrights' Association, in which a threatened general lock-out is hinted at. The association states that matters are fast reaching a crisis in the Scottish building trades, and if some form of agreement is not arrived at in the course of the next week between the Ministry of Labor and the Scottish Masters' and Men's Federation, a black lock-out is in prospect. There is a fairly general opinion, continues the statement, among masters and men connected with the Scottish building trades that had there been better handling of the matter by the Industrial Court, which is largely an English body, knowing little or nothing about the conditions in the building trades in Scotland, matters would not have reached the muddled state in which they are now in.

But whatever happens in the course of the next week, there is no doubt that the Scottish Master Builders' Federation have made up their minds to back the employing joiners in their resistance to the demand by their employees for an advance to make the wage 60c per hour. The employers state that to concede this advance would bring the joiners' wages up to \$24.50 per week. It would also have the effect of adding a sum of \$1,300,000 to the building cost of the houses in Scotland under the Board of Health's various schemes, and on the estimated cost of housing in Scotland the additional cost will be \$35,000,000.

So serious is the position now that it is learned the Scottish Building Trades Federation are to consider the question of a general lock-out in all the building trades. This is regarded as an extreme step, but it will certainly be considered in a fortnight, unless some solution can be found of the joiners' dispute. The statement proceeds to give a short history of the negotiations in connection with the trouble which has arisen, and mentions that the masters and men understand that the Industrial Court would ratify the agreement for the 3c advance, but instead of that the Industrial Court refused to listen even to the proposal, although the Scottish masters felt that they were bound to implement their agreement with the men to pay the 3c, at least until such time in the near future as the whole wages question would be settled. Already the need for a purely Scottish Court had been urged upon Dr. Macnamara, Minister of Labor, but without success.

Messrs. William Beardmore & Co., Delmuir and Parkhead, Glasgow, are making an effort to conclude perhaps the largest contract ever known in the history of locomotive building, into which industry the firm recently launched its activities. An order for

500 new locomotives is being angled for by the Glasgow firm from the Rumanian Government. As the present price of a locomotive is nearly \$75,000, the order, if secured, would mean the bringing to Glasgow of foreign money to the value of \$37,500,000. The chief difficulty to be overcome by the Glasgow firm is the settlement of the means of payment. In the present lowering of the foreign exchanges, payment could hardly be made in money. The only way out of the difficulty would be for the Glasgow firm to accept payment in the shape of the produce of the country in corn and oil. Efforts are being made to complete the arrangements on such a basis. It is understood that Messrs. Beardmore & Co., are being supported in the venture by Messrs. Vickers & Co., Sheffield. On the basis of completing a locomotive per day, recently indicated by Sir William Beardmore as the objective of the new Glasgow enterprise, the Rumanian contract would provide 18 months' constant work, independent of existing contracts, which are considerable. Probably extensions of works at Parkhead and Dalmuir would be necessary.

James Gibson.

HOUSING STANDARD IN GREAT BRITAIN

Drastic Proposals in the Labor Bill.

The general object of the British Housing Bill, introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Tyson Wilson, and supported by Mr. John Davison, Mr. Myers, Mr. Charles Edwards, Mr. Thomas Shaw, and Mr. Tootill, the text of which is now issued, is to provide one statute with respect to the housing of the working class in England and Wales, which shall amend as well as consolidate the existing law. The Bill takes over in an amended form certain enactments of the Public Health Acts relating to cellar dwellings, common lodging houses, and the water supply for dwelling houses. It proposes amongst other things:

To subject the administration of local authorities to stricter supervision and control, and to strengthen the hands of medical officers of health.

To extend the cases in which there are to be implied conditions as to the reasonable fitness of premises for habitation in all respects.

To prevent the unfair sale of premises which are unfit for habitation.

To prevent the raising of rents under certain circumstances and to render rent irrevocable in certain cases.

To restrict the issue of ejectment orders.

To raise the general standard of housing by requiring that all new

houses shall come up to a certain standard, and that the standard and condition of existing houses shall be taken into consideration by local authorities in connection with periodical housing schemes.

To enable regulations to be made by the Minister of Health with respect to the sleeping (and other) accommodation to be supplied for domestic servants and shop assistants.

To provide for the proper accommodation of workmen away from their homes.

If You Enjoy Good Coffee, DO THIS—

Order some "SEAL BRAND" made from the choicest upland berries, grown in luxurious tropic hills, full of spicy nourishment and stimulating fragrance—the beans cleaned, blended and roasted with rare skill.

SEAL BRAND

Then in making, allow a tablespoonful of coffee to each cup desired, pour boiling water on it, simmer five minutes, clear with a dash of cold water.

Your dealer sells "SEAL BRAND", whole, ground, and fine-ground, in ½, 1 and 2-lb. tins, hermetically sealed, so that the coffee reaches you rich in its original strength.

CHASE & SANBORN
MONTREAL. 8

FIVE ROSES FLOUR for Breads Cakes-Puddings-Pastries

YOUR puddings are palatable, why use Five Roses? Simply because you want them more daintily porous, more digestible. Five Roses puddings digest unconsciously—every spoonful is a tasty source of vitality.



Lantic Original Packages
keep your sugar safe!

In 2 & 5 lb. cartons - 10 & 20 lb. bags

Labor's Real Need

(Reynold's Newspaper, London.)

FOR some time past thinking men in the Labor movement have been saying plainly in public that the cure for our present evils is not to be found in higher and ever higher wages. If workers' earnings all round could be increased, and at the same time capitalists' and speculators' profits reduced, things might be different. We know, however, that nothing of the kind has happened. The more powerfully organized workers, as miners, dockers, railwaymen, and so on, have been able to force their wages up to a point near, or even beyond, the level to which prices have gone. A public examination of their claims showed that they were just, and as they had strength as well as justice on their side, they have been able to win their way. But at whose expense? If we look round the world to-day we see that capitalists, merchants, speculators (all those, in fact, outside the actual laboring or directing sections of the peoples) are making not less, but more than before. Then it is pretty clear that the gains of the stronger workers, if real gains there have been, can only have been won from their weaker or less fortunately situated brethren. The leading men in the Labor movement cannot be satisfied with this, for the movement is not

aiming at the selfish ends of any section, but of the whole mass of those who labor by hand or by brain.

It is to alter this state of things that the chief of the organized bodies are setting themselves a task whose beginnings have been made during the week. They want to find a way to break the vicious circle which all deplore, but for which nobody has yet seen a clear way out. The first steps to be taken are directed towards amassing facts and figures relating to all questions affecting the worker as producer and consumer. And when it has got them it will have to formulate a plan to carry its conclusions into effect. That will mean the coming into being of the General Staff for Labor of which we recently heard so much. Let nobody imagine that this is a quick and easy job. Investigation, to be accurate and effective, is always slow; plans, if they are not to be soon scrapped are able to be carried through with reasonable certainty, are not to be hatched overnight. We believe, however, that Labor is capable of thinking out and organizing such plans, whose base will be the beginning to all who work the highest results of their Labor, and taking away from those who do not render useful or necessary service the great gains which they so often enjoy now. But it is a gigantic task. Eventually it means nothing less than remodelling our whole state of society. At present many men take vast sums from the common treasury who give no adequate return for them. So long as that persists there will be discontent and strife, and there will be no world & either fit for heroes or any other really civilized units of a highly organized community to live in. If Labor can see its way into a new and better system on these lines, it will have accomplished a great deal.

A great deal, but not all. When we have reduced profits to a reasonable level, when we have eliminated unnecessary middlemen and profiteers, when we have seen that the share each worker takes from the wealth of the community bears some real relation to the value he puts into it, there is still something greater to do. The world is suffering today because not enough is being produced to satisfy legitimate human needs. We are short of houses because we are not, as world peoples, growing enough; we are short of clothing, furniture, and so on, because we are not making enough. We call it high prices, but really it is low production. In Mr. Ben Tillett's report to the Dockers there are these words: "It is labor and production, either under capitalism or Labor's own domination, which can set an equation to balance the world on sane footing and economic security. If there was any reason



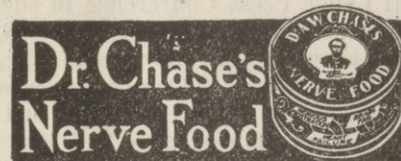
Healthy, Happy Boys and Girls

IS your child healthy? Is he or she up to standard weight, of good color, with plenty of rich, red blood to nourish the growing tissues?

For children who are thin, pale, anaemic, under weight, nervous, restless, sleepless, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is of the greatest benefit imaginable.

Being mild and gentle in action, and yet wonderfully potent as a restorative, it soon makes the blood rich and builds up the feeble nerves.

50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.75, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.



in 'ca' canny?' then now should be the harvest time for the poorest as well as the richest among those who depend on industry. But such is not the case; the paucity in production is the worst evil we could suffer from." There is wisdom in those words. The years of war have emptied the storehouses of the world, and they can only be filled again in one way. And that way is by work.

At present we are consuming as fast as we produce, and even then we are not producing as much as we want. That is why most things needed by men are short; and so long as they are short prices will be high, and the mass of workers will really be poor, whatever figures may be set down as their wages. The change from slackness to vigor must be a moral change, and it must be based on the feeling that men and women, when they have given of the best that is in them, will not have an undue proportion of their toil filched from them by those who toil not, neither do they spin.

Constructive Compulsion

(By JOHN KIDMAN.)

Finding myself spending a few days on duty in a very small town in Ontario — but large enough to invite a church conference — there are one or two thoughts which force themselves upon me in relation to this quiet and beautiful countryside life. The first fact is that in the hotel, although the bar still exists, only "soft" drinks are supplied, and there is very little doubt but what the community is all the better off on that account. But one cannot help wondering why the Government should only use compulsion in a negative way, why, for instance, it should cut out supposedly baneful drinks and not encourage the promotion of a decent cafe where young people can meet.

Reaching the little town at 9 p.m. with no food since noonday, what were the sources of food, man's most elementary need? The hotel dining room was closed, but there was the inevitable Chinese restaurant across the way. A glance, however, at the sloppy tea, the acrid peaches, suspicious milk and apology for butter blunted the edge of appetite.

Now, queried I, why if there are Government standards for killed meat and for milk and pure coffee, why should there not be some public standards for these foods when served up as a meal? Should there not be a license for a restaurant keeper which would mean that a Government inspector had examined not only the samples of food, but the general kitchen and store arrangements?

One hears a great deal about converting the country churches into community centres, and surely if this were done, it would become the function of such centres to offer wholesome recreation and amusement to the village youth. Here is a fine river tempting one to take a boat or a canoe on Saturday afternoon; but apparently there was no pleasure craft to be hired, though private hospitality afforded the opportunity on this occasion. But if there were a community centre it should, where there is a river, have a boating club, also ball, cricket and tennis grounds. Moreover, such institutions should cater for the chance stranger, for there are hundreds of young commercial travellers going up and down the country who have nothing to do but sit, smoke and expectorate in the deserted and innocuous bar-room of to-day. There are other features of country life that might be discussed, but it is certain that unless something is done in a constructive way to cater for the social needs of the rural community the drift to the large cities will continue. Let there be provided something which will take the place of the old saloon, and may our efforts, legislative or otherwise, have some constructive ideas.

CLARK'S CORNED BEEF

excellent
for
Summer
lunch

W. CLARK, Limited
MONTREAL

The Canadian Railroader

WEEKLY

The Official Organ of the Fifth Sunday Meeting
Association of Canada

Organized Sept. 1916

Incorporated under Dominion Letters Patent.
April, 1919.

J. A. Woodward, *President*
J. N. Potvin, *Vice-President*
W. E. Berry, *Sec. Treasurer*

C. P. R. Conductor
C. P. R. Train Dispatcher
G. T. R. Conductor

Executive Committee.

S. Dale, C. P. R. Engineer; D. Trindall, G. T. R. Locomotive Engineer; John Hogan, C. P. R. Assistant Roadmaster; Archie Dufault, C. P. R. Conductor; E. McGilly, C. P. R. Locomotive Fireman; W. T. Davis, General Yard Master; W. Farley, C. P. R. Locomotive Engineer; M. James, C. P. R. Engineer; S. Pugh, G. T. R. Conductor; Wm. Parsons, C. G. R. Agent.

Issued in the interest of Locomotive Engineers, Railroad Conductors, Locomotive Firemen, Railroad Trainmen (Switchmen), Maintenance of Way Men, Railroad Telegraphers and employees in all branches of the service.

Membership open to all who toil by Hand or Brain.

Yearly subscription: \$2.00

Single copies . . . 5 cents



PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

THE CANADIAN RAILROADER LIMITED

316 LaGauchetière St. W., Corner Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal.

Telephone: MAIN 6222

GEO. PIERCE, Editor. KENNEDY CRONE, Associate Editor.

But these are only characters picked at random from the conference, and could be duplicated many times over. The "typical labor leader" — rather coarse and wild of feature, manner and speech — as seen in the movies, and as pictured in the minds of many people who should know better in these days, simply was not present.

Most of the editors assembled were not editors in the sense that they were products of the daily press, versed in the great technique of finding, writing and presenting news and views. They were not newspapermen or journalists in the strict professional and skilled-craftsmanship sense of the terms. They were labor zealots first and journalists afterwards, often rather late in life, but they had what the professionals so often lack, because they have no control over their conditions, a set of principles burnt into their souls and driving them onward, in fair weather and foul, to swing the power of the printed word to where they believed it would do most good to their fellow-men. Also they had done what the ordinary professional newspaperman has rarely done, built up papers off their own bat, so to speak, and in so doing learnt thoroughly many things about the press that the professional, moving in his own little part of a big machine, has only a very hazy idea about, even in connection with the very machine in which he works day after day.

Reverse the usual process: turn the professional newspaper worker with his journalistic zeal, his long and highly-specialized training and experience on the great organs of news presentation and propaganda, into the labor zealot, and superimpose him on the labor press of the United States and Canada — turn makers of the ordinary public press into the makers of a Labor press — and the potentialities of a Labor press become enormous.

K. C.

When Labor Editors Met

THE things that impressed the visitor most at the opening session of the International Labor Press Conference in the Windsor Hotel last Sunday afternoon were the obvious ability, and the definiteness and sincerity of purpose of the majority of the representatives gathered there. Their beginnings had in most cases been very humble indeed; their struggles had been intense, their handicaps many; but to see them and hear them was to see men who, so far as heads and other outward appearances give clue to mental capacity and status in the world of affairs, might easily have been mistaken for captains of industry or university professors and who, when they spoke, might easily have confirmed the mistake, had they so wished.

John Frey, editor of the Moulders' Journal, was one of the captain-of-industry type, a big, calm man with a great brow and fine, bold features, who might have been, from appearance, the planner of a railroad system and the employer of thirty thousand men. He spoke in well-phrased and correct English, with acute reasoning power and pointed and decisive delivery, that many a real captain of industry might well have envied. But he had the hands of a moulder and the heart of a moulder, and he was not ashamed to show either.

Then there was Clarence O. Taylor, Vice-President, in the chair during the temporary absence of President Matthew Woll, and who had the air and general appearance of a university professor and talked more sensibly and humanly than lots of university professors. Yet he had for many years been a barber working fourteen to sixteen hours a day. More recently he had been a cornet player. Still more recently he edited a string of labor papers. Incidentally, he had reared eleven children.

Ellis Sears, editor of the Mine Workers' Journal, could have passed as an English aristocrat, but he let it be known quite plainly that he was no aristocrat, though he gave an exposition of political situations that few aristocrats could have given so clearly and convincingly.



Mr. J. A. Woodward, President of the Fifth Sunday Meeting Association, who has been appointed by the Minister of Labor as arbitrator under the Industrial Disputes Act on behalf of the employees of the Montreal Tramways Company in their dispute with the company. Mr. Woodward was the unanimous choice of the employees concerned, numbering about two thousand. Mr. Eugene Villeneuve, ex-controller of the city of Montreal, has been appointed as arbitrator representing the company. A chairman has still to be appointed on the recommendation of the two arbitrators, or, failing agreement as to choice of chairman, by the Department of Labor.

Who Causes the Strikes?

IN the course of a long Gazette editorial damning with faint praise the American Federation of Labor (a circumstance which will not worry the A. F. of L. in the least) there occurs the following sentence:—

"Strikes have been more prevalent in the last year or two than ever before; yet they are barbaric, immoral, harmful, crude, an admission that the centuries still find mankind little advanced from the savage in the constitution of a well-ordered society."

If strikes are what the Gazette says they are, the Gazette does not say who causes them, who is responsible for the fact that the centuries still find mankind little advanced from the savage in the constitution of a well-ordered society.

A strike is practically always the last extremity of men seeking relief from barbaric, immoral, harmful and crude conditions of employment. Only when the barbarism, the immorality, the harmfulness and the crudeness of employment persist, in spite of all reasonable efforts to improve them, is the economic power that the employer always possesses and frequently uses, used as a weapon of defence by his employees. Employees do not want to strike. Strikes involve much more serious peril to employees than to employers. Strikers deplore strikes more than employers deplore them, if Government records mean anything. According to the Department of Labor, seventy-one per cent of strikes in Canada last year were caused by employers refusing to negotiate with their employees; in other words, by employers insisting on their right to be barbaric, immoral, harmful and crude.

It is sometimes said, too, by the Gazette and other official misrepresentatives of organized labor, that the loss to the community through strikes is terrible to contemplate. In the connection it is interesting to point out that losses through strikes "are relatively unimportant, as compared with the losses from unemployment of the regular, orthodox, undramatic type that does not get any newspaper advertising", according to Dr. Royal Meeker, Commissioner, United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, in a recent speech that is published in the Monthly Labor Review, issued by the bureau. In part, he says:

"The cost of strikes is commonly displayed as losses of wages to the strikers, loss of profits to the employers, and loss of interest on capital invested. These estimates are necessarily crude and often misleading. It sometimes happens in a big strike that the curtailment of production results in such a sharp advance in the price of the product that the employer makes not a loss but a net gain. In such a case idle capital earns more for the owners than busy capital.

"Strikes and lockouts have contributed their thousands in losses to the ranks of the out-of-work workers, but irregularities and failure in supplies of raw materials, transportation and demand for commodities produced, and lack of proper organization in industry, have contributed their millions.

"No definite statistical information exists, but from a study of such strikes as have come to my attention, I am convinced that strikes today, as always, are insignificant in causing stoppage of work in comparison with unemployment due to dearth of raw materials, lack of orders for output, insufficient transportation, lack of a properly balanced organization, lack of an intelligent employment policy for handling men, failure to gain and keep the good will of employees, failure to make use of the tremendous latent creative force lying dormant in the workers.

"The cost of this most costly and destructive of all industrial hazards, unemployment, is appalling. Its money cost, reckoned in terms of product unproduced, services unrendered and capital goods lost or deteriorated in value, I estimate, or guess, would amount to more than half of the value of the yearly product of all our industries. This means that we are operating our industries on a 66 2-3 per cent efficiency basis and are losing, by not producing, something like \$35,000,000,000 a year, just because we have not yet recognized that ignorance, however blissful, is mighty expensive."

K. C.

The Robert Mitchell Co., Limited

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS
Good Workmanship and Prompt
Delivery

64 Belair Avenue, - - - MONTREAL

ON FACTS

(A symposium of remarks made at the International Labor Press Conference in Montreal by John Frey, Editor, Moulders' Journal, and Chester M. Wright, formerly of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy).

In the Labor press we want nothing so much as we want facts. We need facts on which we can base correct conclusions. We do not get the facts from the daily papers we read. There is an appalling scarcity of facts, and an appalling lot of stuff that calls itself fact, but is not fact, or, at least, is not the whole fact. The world is loaded down with propaganda and opinion; a mass of contradictions is flung at us. We are sick of propaganda and inaccuracy, and we want the truth and nothing but the truth. If Labor had a news service of its own, collecting and disseminating plain facts of concern to Labor, and nothing but plain facts, it would have made a great step forward. It would have the material for right thinking, right policies, right decisions. The most painful experience of a Labor editor is to sit down before blank pieces of paper to write things for the workers, wondering if he has all the facts, perhaps knowing that he has not all the facts and wishing he had them all, perhaps wondering which facts are dependable and which things paraded as facts are not facts. Labor wants facts, and Labor itself must see to it that it gets them, for itself and by itself. We would like to see the American Federation of Labor start an international news service to supply facts to the Labor press and to Labor generally.

STEALING OF RIGHTS LED TO FATAL RIOT

The rioting in Matewan, W. Va., which resulted in ten deaths, was the fruit of many months of smouldering resentment. Matewan is a mining town in a non-union district near the Guyan Valley. What a vicious social and industrial order rules in that part of America was revealed some months ago when the New York World sent one of its reporters there. "The only law" said the World's investigator, "is the will of the Logan Coal Operators' Organization — and that law is enforced at the point of a rifle in the hands of men nominally known as deputy sheriffs but admittedly in the pay of the operators." It was this sort of situation that prepared the ground for the Matewan riots. A group of operatives employed by the Baldwin-Felts Detective Agency was apparently waiting on the platform of a railway station. Reports to the New York papers say that miners formerly employed by the Stone Mountain Coal Company opened fire on them. There was a running battle. Ten men were slain, seven of them detectives.

The immediate source of trouble in Matewan seems to have been the eviction of miners from their homes. Three hundred families, according to the local secretary of the United Mine Workers, were on the companies' list for eviction because the head of the household had refused to renounce what the law guarantees him — his right to union membership. "Miners are being evicted without due process of law. One miner was held up with a Winchester while the roof was torn from his home. Cannot some action be taken by your Department?" That was

OLD GROUCH SAYS:

"When I get to feelin' too dog-gone blue over the High Cost of Livin', I just read in the papers what our statesmen up at Ottawa are doin' to help us common folks. That always makes me laugh."

the message sent from Matewan to Mr. Palmer on the 8th of May. He never answered it. Perhaps federal action might not have averted what has happened. But in the absence of federal action recentment increased against eviction without due process and against the assumption by private militia of powers belonging exclusively to the state. Eleven days later came the rioting.

Tooke

IRON FRAME

WORKSHIRTS

Insist that the workshirt you buy bears the name JUMBO, JESS WILLARD or the famous Brand-mark IRON FRAME.

Staunch materials, generously cut, assure long service and comfort — and Tooke Workshirts stand the rub and scrub.

At All Good Dealers.

TOOKE BROS., LIMITED

Shirts, Collars and Neckwear

Montreal
Toronto

Winnipeg
Vancouver

Labor Reviews World Economics

British National Executive Urges Formation of International Body to Consider and Meet Present Economic Situation.

London, England. — The National executive of the Labor Party recently issued a manifesto on the international economic situation. In this document the Labor Party urged upon the government to press for the establishment of an international body, representative of both allied and enemy states, charged with the task of reviewing the whole international economic situation and of making proposals for meeting the immediate difficulties.

This body, they stated, should take over, if necessary, the powers and duties of the international bodies already in existence, and it should be placed under the League of Nations, or preferably the council of the League should create it as an economic commission of the League and should invite the various states, whether members or non-members, to appoint delegates to it.

The allied and associated powers by agreement would then be able, where it necessary, to delegate to the

MASSON & IVES
Dental Scientists
Teeth extracted without pain.
— Novo-Codine



152 PEEL STREET
Up 5602
860 ST-DENIS
St. Louis 4613
OPEN EVENINGS

League commission the powers and duties at present exercised or performed by such bodies as the Supreme Economic Council or the reparations commission.

Immediate Action Needed.

While welcoming the pronouncement of the Supreme Council, the Labor Party drew attention to the fact that the statement of the Council's general plans and aspirations, was at the present time not enough; the economic exhaustion and distress and the financial confusion required immediate action, and that action should begin at once in the application of a considered policy based upon the economic facts, and

not upon the natural but irrational passions bred by the war.

In the circumstances, the Labor Party proposed to restate its position, and urged upon the government the necessity for taking immediate steps to meet the situation. The causes of the economic crisis in Europe, and which the Labor Party recognized, were, they believed, the fall in productive power and output due to exhaustion and destruction of war, the political reconstruction of Europe, which had ignored economic realities, the financial chaos due to the reckless financial policy imposed upon all the countries of Europe during the war, and the absence of belief in Europe's future security.

They also considered that the collapse of the machinery of exchange and international trade, and the economic terms of the Peace Treaties, were the direct causes of the present economic situation. These causes struck so deeply and so widely at the economic life of Europe and of the world that, as the Labor Party had repeatedly urged, no isolated action by any one state or by a number of separate states, acting separately, could, in their view, stem the tide of industrial and financial deterioration.

The Real Problem.

The real problem, they considered, was to restart the industries and rehabilitate the credit of all the countries of Europe, for the economic life of all these countries had become so closely intertwined, that the collapse of one dragged its neighbor down.

To take the most extreme case as an example, the Labor Party considered that economically and financially, France has been going rapidly down hill since the armistice. Coal crisis succeeded food crisis, and transport crisis succeeded coal crisis, and her industrial machine refused to start working again normally. The rapid financial deterioration was reflected in the persistent fall of the value of the franc. Nothing which the French Government could or had done had the slightest effect upon this process, they stated, and even French statesmen were slowly realizing the fact that the economic rehabilitation of France could not be accomplished without the economic rehabilitation of Germany.

Depends on Germany.

Even in the narrower question of the economic terms of the treaty this was self-evident; the manifesto states that those terms assume that the economic life of France would, for many years, depend upon the execution by Germany of the reparation clauses, but France could not expect to get any economic or financial relief from a bankrupt Germany, for her commerce, her industries, and finances were in a state of complete collapse.

Common international action on a very large scale was, in the opinion of the Labor Party, the only pos-

sible method of dealing with this crisis. Such action, they consider, must take several forms. Politically, it must be directed to modify the rigidity of new frontiers by the creation of a common code insuring an international economic life. Financially, it must be directed to the rehabilitation of credit by international loans; industrially, it must make provisions for directing to the various countries, in accordance with their means, supplies of essential materials for restarting industries and particularly for the apportionment of coal in accordance with needs.

International Action.

International action would also be required in order to remove temporary conditions artificially created by the economic terms of peace, or otherwise impeding the economic and financial rehabilitation of particular states. The only alternative to international action was, the Labor Party considered, action by trading and banking groups. It was clear, however, in their view, that such international action was impossible unless there was some body, representative of the various nations, which could review the situation as a whole, and which could lay down the outlines of a combined policy for meeting the situation.

At the present moment, the manifesto says, there was no such body. There were in existence at least three international bodies dealing, or supposedly dealing, with the economic situation — the Supreme Council, the Reparations Commission, and the Supreme Economic Council, but none of these bodies were, they considered, equal to the task. The Supreme Council was not only more than fully occupied with political questions, but it was representative only of a few nations of Europe. The Reparations Commission was intrusted only with the specific task of obtaining the carrying out of the economic reparation clauses of the Treaty and, as was now admitted, the rigid enforcement of these clauses would, in their view, actually accelerate the economic chaos.



**"COWAN'S
MAPLE
BUDS**
I Just love them!"

Maple Buds are widely known
By a flavor all their own.

**DOMINION
COAL COMPANY**
Limited

DOMINION and "SPRINGHILL" BITUMINOUS STEAM AND GAS COALS

GENERAL SALES OFFICE
112 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL

TEES & CO
FUNERAL
FURNISHINGS

UP 1653
912 St. Catherine St. West.

Labor's Responsibilities

By J. R. CLYNES, British M.P.

Just as Labor does much to make problems for the country, it must think more of doing much to solve them. Industrially and politically the growth of Labor is the dread of some people, but the hope of many more. Trade Union membership is nearly three times what it was before the war, and in moral authority, influence in the direction of workshop affairs, powers in negotiation, and in the settlement of claims, Labor has become strong.

With power there has come responsibility, and tasks must be faced so far as they relate to national affairs from no selfish or class standpoint. This will not involve sacrifice. Indeed, it will ensure greater success because in the degree that the nation is secured and made prosperous, the masses of the people, and especially the lower paid workers, are sure to enjoy a greater share of the comfort. Few employers now dare to resent what recently they called "the interference" of the trade unions. One of these rare remaining cases of employers' folly was in the recent Insurance dispute—the lesson which will not be lost upon other employers.

Folly on Both Sides.

What right have employers—who usually have their own organiza-

tions, and who always employ the best trade agents to look after their interests, to deny to workmen the corresponding right of being helped by unions and officials? None, and it is folly to assert such a right. The folly of some unions is, however, exhibited by thinking only about some points of wages or hours, and giving no attention to the general interests of the industry or its future prosperity. In these cases, there is much more ground for excuse than in the case of the employers.

Employers usually have had training and education, causing them to understand economic conditions. Workmen—and very often their leaders—were told just to mind their own business, and leave the conduct of the great manufacturing enterprises to those who had to develop and superintend them. Whatever does happen to Labor, employers the world over should now see that this is the age in which Labor is waking up. It is the age in which it will insist upon the best conditions which the Labor market will afford. It will pay Capital to concede these conditions with some show of grace and reason. If not Labor will continue to fight, and get them.

Two Great Problems.

In relation to two great problems made by the war, the great power of Labor must be wisely used—finance and wealth production. On finance, a more reassuring outline of Labor's intentions would perhaps be more helpful to the party. The enormous debts incurred by the country because of the war ought not to be carried for anything like the fifty years during which it has been stated the debts can be wiped out by ordinary methods of taxation. These emergency debts should be met by emergency methods. Extraordinary burdens should be reduced by extraordinary measures. Our resources

LIKE THE HALL MARK ON SILVER
IS THE WATERMARK IN PAPER

THIS
WATERMARK



GUARANTEES
QUALITY

LOOK FOR IT ON ALL YOUR STATIONERY
Howard Smith Paper Mills, Limited
MONTREAL

The Nichols Chemical Company, Limited

ACIDS AND HEAVY CHEMICALS

Agents for Baker & Adamson's Chemically Pure Acids and Chemicals.

Agents for Canadian Salt Co.—"Windsor" Brand Caustic Soda and Bleaching Powder.

Works: Capelton, Que., Sulphide, Ont., Barnet, B. C.

Warehouses: Montreal, Toronto.

222 St. James Street

MONTREAL

THE OLD RELIABLE

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

YARMOUTH, NOVA SCOTIA

For real
enjoyment

LUCIUS

Makers of the famous B-n-Bay and Olympia Cigars

NO. 9

ED. YOUNGHEART &
CO., LIMITED

could be made equal to our needs, and nothing would help more to restore the position of national confidence than a remodelling of our financial position. Upon this depends reduced prices expanding trade, increased purchasing power, and the public peace of mind, without which internal order cannot be assured.

Unguarded Statements.

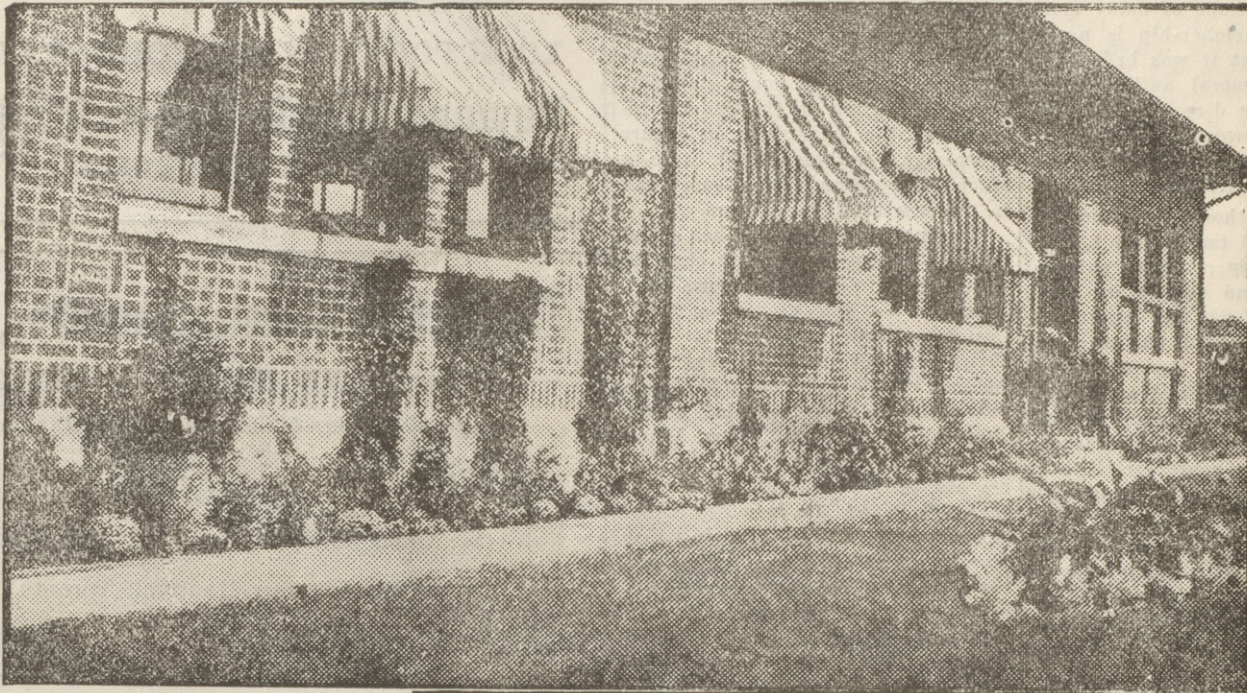
The case of Labor has been very much damaged by the unguarded statements made by some Labor men on the subject of increased output. This plain demand for more of that kind of wealth which the workers want has been denounced by some workers representatives as a capitalist dodge or as a step which in itself would only further enrich the employing classes. The kind of wealth the workers want must come in the form of more food and clothing; a more plentiful supply of furniture and household articles, better homes and improved social conditions. These cannot result from any mere transference of either paper money or credit from one class to another. They can come only from work. It is right and proper that those who do work should complain to those who do not. But for the time being the workers must suffer most because the things they want are not now being provided on that scale of abundance to make them cheap and plentiful and to bring them within the purchasing power of the wage-earning classes. These classes need not slacken in their agitation for social and economic improvements, but their immediate needs will not more

surely come within their reach until by better methods of production far greater output of working class needs is assured.

Fruits of Production.

To say that there ought to be more people engaged in production is sound enough, but that only proves the desirability of greater output of articles to be produced. Those who are not now producers or workers in any useful capacity do not suffer because of under-production and the more production is restricted for whatever cause, the more the wage-earning population will suffer. There ought to be better distribution of commodities and there ought to be improvements in a score of other directions. But all the arguments in favor of these reforms do not make up one atom of argument against placing at the disposal of the people the thing they want in greater quantities. That great quantity can come only from increased production. From such results employers may reap some benefit, but not as great as would be the benefit of the workers themselves. Under conditions of scarcity employers, manufacturers, merchants, dealers, and people engaged in trade do very well. If they sell less it does not follow that they profit less. Scarcity, indeed, gives not merely an opportunity to the profiteer; it gives him an advantage amounting to a certainty, and we should not prejudice the claims of the working-class because of the opinions relating to other classes and covering matters which have little to do with the urgent needs of the poor.

Blooming Railway Stations

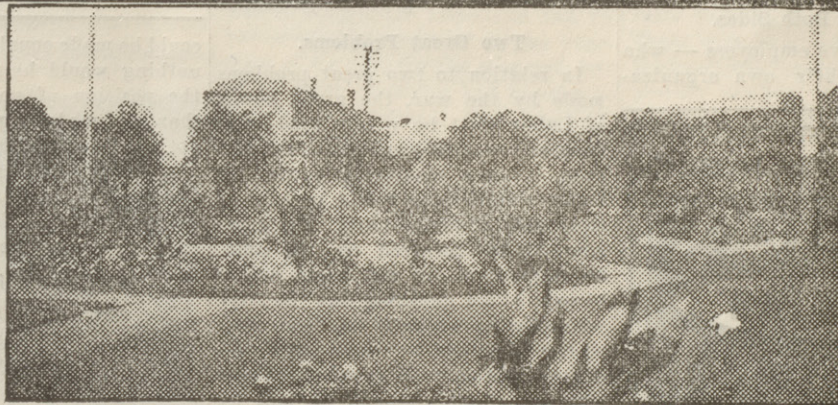


Superintendent's Office at
Outremont, P.Q.

Flowers are amongst the assets of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Flowers bloom in C.P.R. gardens at most of the principal stations from one end of the country to the other. There are flower knots outside the Algonquin Hotel at St. Andrews, on the Atlantic coast, and one of the most beautiful flower gardens in America blooms around the Empress Hotel in Victoria.

In the old days most of the pioneers were too busy opening up the untrodden ways to give much attention to the cultivation of flowers. Yet flower cultivation along the C.P.R. seems to have progressed with the commercial prosperity of the railway system itself, for it is now thirty-one years since one of the C.P.R. employees produced a few varieties of flower seeds in his own plot and distributed them amongst his friends at some of the stations—with the object of starting flower gardening along the line. The start was auspiciously made, and now the C.P.R. has a floral department with headquarters at Windsor Street Station, Montreal. Mr. B. M. Winnegar is the horticulturist and forester.

Every year thousands of packets of flower seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs, grass seed, and large quantities of fertilisers are distributed free of charge to station agents, section foremen, caretakers of round houses and employees living on the property of the company. The seeds that will



Flower Beds at C. P. R. Station, Kenora, Ontario.

flower along the railway in the summer and autumn are sent out in March. Full particulars for cultivation are printed on each seed packet. Bulbs for spring flowering are sent out in the fall.

Seeds and plants of the best kind are always provided. Standard flower seed packets contain nasturtiums, alyssum, mignonette, sweet peas, phlox and kochia. Ferns and house plants are sent to large stations. An endless variety of perennials are distributed, and amongst the varieties of trees supplied are maple, birch, beech, poplar and catalpa. Shrubs include laurel leaf willow, sumac, berberies and weigelia.

In all cases the cultivation of flower beds is done by the employees of the company, many of whom have become expert gardeners. On each

division of the C.P.R. prizes are given every year for the best display of flowers, and some of the products of gardens kept by the railway amateurs have won prizes at Canadian and United States floral exhibitions.

During the last thirty-one years the encouraging influence of the C.P.R. flower growers has materially assisted in the inauguration of floral societies all over the country. Many of the railway officials are members of these societies. Flowers have improved the appearance of the railway stations, and inspired by the beauty of the stations, residents of the towns have planted flowers that beautify their homes. A little flower flame along the C.P.R. has often thrown the spark that ignited a fire of flowers.

Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Issues Letter to Membership

Grand Chief Stone of the B. of L. E. has issued the following letter to the membership:

Cleveland, O.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

In our last circular we notified you that we were going to Washington to appear before the Labor Board and present a request for increased wages for the Engineers.

We arrived in Washington on Sunday, April 18th, and found that the Labor Board would begin public hearings on Monday morning at 10 o'clock and after an interview with the other Executives, who were in the city, we got a line-up on the programme, namely, that the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen would present their case first; the Switchmen's Union of North America, second; the Order of Railway Conductors, third; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, fourth; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, fifth; to be followed by the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Order of Railway Telegraphers, Maintenance of Way Employees, Federated Shop Crafts, and Masters, Mates and Pilots Association in the order named.

On Monday morning when we appeared at Room 353, Union Terminal Building, we found a crowd of about seventy-five of the illegal strikers, principally from Jersey City and the New York Terminal, but a few representatives from Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. When the doors were opened to the hearing room these strikers rushed forward, led by Congressman Egan of Jersey City, who introduced three or four of his constituents and insisted in quite a speech, that their cases be heard at once and prior to any of the other labor organizations being heard. Four or five of the representatives of the strikers were trying to talk at once and it was almost impossible to secure order. Finally the Chairman succeeded in restoring order and said the matter had been given consideration and they were ready to promulgate the following order, which would be the position taken by the Labor Board:

ORDER No. 1

UNITED STATES RAILROAD
LABOR BOARD

Washington, April 19, 1920.

It is decided and ordered by the Board as one of the rules governing its procedure that, as the law under which this Board was created and organized makes it the duty of both carriers and their employees and subordinate officials having differences and disputes to have and hold conferences between representatives of the different parties and interests, to consider and if possible to decide such disputes in conference, and where such dispute is not decided in such conference to refer it to this Board to hear and decide; and as it is further contemplated and provided by the

law that pending such conference, reference to and hearing by this Board it shall be the duty of all carriers, their officers, employees and agents to exert every reasonable effort to adopt every available means to avoid any interruption to the operation of any carrier growing out of any such dispute; therefore, this Board will not receive, entertain or consider any application or complaint from or by any party, parties or their representatives who have not complied with or who are not complying with the provisions of the law or who are not exerting every reasonable effort and adopting every available means to avoid any interruption to the operation of any carrier growing out of any dispute between the carrier and employees.

Any party or parties, person or persons desiring to bring before or secure a hearing by this Board of any complaint, grievance or dispute, must first file with the Secretary of the Board a complaint or application in writing, showing by express statement and facts set out, among other things, that the dispute is one which this Board is authorized to hear and decide and that the petitioners or applicants belong to the class or classes of persons or carriers authorized to make such application and that the applicants have been and are complying with the requirements and provisions of the law.

When so filed and docketed by the Secretary, it shall by him be brought to the attention of the Board, which will then make such orders as to notice, answers of parties affected and further hearings as in its opinion the nature and character of the matter involved may require.

All applications and cases presented will be considered and decided in order in which they have been filed with the Board, unless in the opinion of the Board the public interests require a change of procedure. All motions or requests to expedite the consideration of a case must be made in writing, stating reasons, and be filed with the Secretary. All applicants shall comply with all other rules of procedure hereafter adopted by this Board.

They then adjourned the public meeting and went into executive session in order to quiet the turmoil and the insistent clamor of the illegal strikers to be heard and everybody was shut out from the hearing room.

On Tuesday and Wednesday Mr. Doak, Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, presented their case. On Thursday Mr. Heberling, President of the Switchmen's Union, and Mr. Sheppard, President of the Order of Railway Conductors, presented their case for their organizations.

On Friday Grand Chief Stone presented the case of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for increased wages before the Board. On Saturday Brother Shea, Assistant

President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, began the presentation of the case of the Firemen before the Board, and at the time of going to press with this letter of information he is still presenting the case, they having gone into it very exhaustively and prepared a number of expensive exhibits.

On Tuesday, the 20th, it developed that the railroads were trying their usual tactics of delay. First, they presented a Questionnaire, which they desired the Board to approve and which they desired to send out to the railroads for information. The Executives of the Railroad Brotherhoods protested against the Board approving any such Questionnaire and protested against the delay.

This brought out some sharp discussion and some very sharp questions and answers and we are satisfied the Board will not brook any delay.

We have impressed upon the Board the tense situation that is confronting us and have said to the Board as forcibly as we know how that the men will not stand for any unnecessary delays and that if from any cause an attempt is made to delay these hearings and prolong them for several months, that they will simply have a repetition of the illegal strike and that it will be impossible for the Organization to hold its membership in line.

We believe the Board fully realizes the seriousness of the situation and the important mission they have to fulfill and that everything possible will be done to expedite the hearings before the Board and hand down their decision at the earliest possible moment.

At the time of writing the strike situation has practically cleared up with the exception of the Pittsburgh District, Jersey City and Greater New York Terminal, and it is rapidly getting better. The time limit has expired in both places that was fixed by the Railroad Company when the men could return to work

with their seniority. Now the men who are going back are going back as new men. Many of the members of this Organization have lost their positions and have lost their years of seniority. The Organization will probably lose 1500 to 2000 members, but even with this we are coming out of the situation in better condition than any of the rest of the Organizations.

Both the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen have issued instructions to enforce the law, and this, no doubt, will mean the loss of several thousand members to each Organization. Many of the men, who have lost their positions and their seniority, are old, white-haired men in passenger service, who have been in the Organization for years and who have been in the employ of the Company the better part of a lifetime, yet carried away by the bad advice of a few of their misguided friends, they have simply sacrificed everything they have been the better part of a lifetime building up and have followed away after a new organization that has no standing, that has nothing to offer, and that has no assurance that it ever will have anything to offer.

We believe that many of our older men, who have lost out, have done so because they did not have the moral courage to stand up against the radical element, with their rule or ruin policy.

To the Chairmen, both General and Local, and to all loyal Members, who have worked day and night and done everything possible to save this Organization and to carry out the contracts and to prevent the membership of the Order from committing industrial suicide, we take this opportunity of expressing the appreciation and thanks of the Executive Officers of the Organization for the splendid, loyal support they have given in this hour of trial.

Yours fraternally,

(Seal) W. S. STONE, G. C. E.
Attest: Wm. B. Prentice, F. G. E.

FRANK A. PURDY, - - - - - Sales Representative.
S. P. HARRIMAN, - - - - - Ass't. Treas. and Manager.

Vapor Car Heating Co. of Canada Limited

— STEAM HEAT SYSTEMS FOR —
ALL TYPES OF PASSENGER CARS

61 Dalhousie Street - - - - - MONTREAL.
Railway Exchange - - - - - CHICAGO.
30 Church Street, - - - - - NEW YORK.

USMC

SHOE MACHINERY
SHOE REPAIRING MACHINERY
SHOE SUPPLIES

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY OF CANADA Limited

MONTREAL

TORONTO — KITCHENER — QUEBEC

Our OTTAWA LETTER

(From our own Correspondent)

THE Government emerged successfully after an all-night sitting on Tuesday from the critical division on the Budget with a majority of 26. But, it wears a lean and sorry look compared with the 71 brought to the first session of this Parliament in 1918. Parties in the British Commonwealth have suffered great schisms through the introduction of new issues, but it is doubtful if any Government has ever before suffered in two years a loss of two-thirds of its majority through its maladministration. Its position must henceforth be very precarious and its life a daily round of terror and anxiety. All manner of expedients had to be resorted to in order to keep some westerners with the farming constituencies and uneasy consciences in line, and more than one of them is aware that if the Government does not concede the drastic tariff reductions next year, his last excuse for not withdrawing his support will have departed. The Government will also henceforth be at the mercy of all its venal elements who will de-

mand their own price and under such circumstances to expect honest and efficient administration and a statesmanlike solution of our problems is a vain and foolish dream.

Mr. Rowell and other apologists for the Coalition claim that it derives its title to national support from its successful organization of our war effort and the mandate secured in 1917. But the truth is that the conduct of a war is a disqualification for a Government that tries to extend itself into the peace period. A peace Government should be free and economical; a war administration can only live by reckless expenditure, by the suppression of liberties and by the manipulation of public opinion and even if it had the aspiration could not change its habits.

Certain important facts emerge from the Budget debate. The Government, through the voices of Sir Henry Drayton and Mr. A. Meighen, has to all intents and purposes committed itself to the maintenance of the existing tariff system. Mr. Meighen used the qualifying word "moderate", but expressed no dissent when his colleague, Mr. Ballantyne, also speaking as a moderate protectionist, held up to unqualified admiration the latest tariff scheme of Australia, whose scale of duties is infinitely higher than ours. There still abide in its bosom some score of members who had Liberal antecedents, but they carry no weight in the country and most of them have long been innocent of the slightest tinge of progressive ideas. A large number of this band were always what might be described as "Liberals for revenue only" and Mr. Hume Cronyn is the solitary surviving Liberal-Coalitionist whose character commands general respect. Some of the Liberal Coalitionists are exceedingly sorry for themselves, but they deserve little commiseration.

Meanwhile, speculation about the future of Sir R. Borden has not abated. He looks in good health and has apparently settled down to the routine of his duties. He is said to be more companionable and accessible to his followers and, if outward appearances are any guide, seems likely to stay on the saddle. It is time that some of his strongest supporters in the press display great anxiety lest he linger on the stage and fall upon evil days as the result of the next election, and warn him that retreat at the present time would leave him with a undimmed reputation as a statesman, while delay might bring him an unhappy fate.

But is it noticeable that the gentlemen who counsel him in this strain of affectionate care are usually perverfid supporters of the pre-

WOODS MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED

Jute and Cotton Bags, Paddings,
:::— Twines, etc., Hessians —:::

LUMBERMEN'S AND CONTRACTORS' SUPPLIES
TENTS AND AWNINGS

MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA
WINNIPEG, WELLAND

Hydro Electric Power

The industrial development of a town is limited by its power possibilities.

All towns wherein "SHAWINIGAN POWER" is available are assured of reliable and unlimited power.

SHAWINIGAN WATER & POWER CO.

Head Office: Power Building, MONTREAL



The Dental Clinic
—of—

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL

Work executed in gold or in rubber at moderate prices. Our offices are under the supervision of experts—not students.

Free Treatment to Poor School Children.
TEETH EXTRACTED PAINLESSLY BY A NEW METHOD

VISITING HOURS 8.30 to 8.30

88 ST. DENIS ST.

Between Dorchester and
Lagauchetiere

PHONE EAST 5782

Jaeger
PURE
WOOL
WEAR

For sale at Jaeger Stores and agencies throughout Canada.

DR. JAEGER Sanitary Woollen CO. LIMITED
System
MONTREAL
WINNIPEG TORONTO



Fairbanks - Morse

RAILROAD SUPPLIES

Motor Cars, Track Tools, Electric Baggage
Trucks, Hand Trucks Section
Men's Engines.

Your recommendation of Fairbanks-Morse Railway
Supplies will be appreciated.

"Canada's Departmental House for Mechanical Goods"

The Canadian Fairbanks - Morse Co., Limited

Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto,
Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Calgary,
Vancouver, Victoria.

tensions of Mr. Arthur Meighen to the succession to Sir Robert's throne. The long-heralded Coalition caucus has not yet been called, and unless Sir Robert has lost his old habits of procrastination, it may be indefinitely postponed.

The last two days of the Budget debate were crowded with oratory of varying texture. On Monday Mr. Crerar spoke for an hour and a half. Perhaps he devoted too large a part of his speech to a refutation of Mr. Meighen's arguments about the failure of the free trade in Britain. He brought a most convincing array of cold and certified facts to bear upon the Minister of the Inte-

rior's loose ramblings in the field of British economics and completely demolished most of the latter's contentions. He liked certain points in the Budget, but had many criticisms of offer, and found little merit in the sales tax, which he thought could not fail to curtail trade. The limit at which the luxury tax began to operate had been placed much too low and should be raised if it was not to become very burdensome upon the mass of the people. He was suspicious of the Government's professions of zeal for economy and of its undue tenderness for the plutocrats and profiteers. He stated with vigor the case of the farmers against the existing fiscal

system and insisted that a radical change in it was necessary to the salvation of the country. The proportion of agricultural commodities in our exports has been steadily growing since the armistice and it is through their increase that we can most readily liquidate our heavy external obligations, he said. But foreign countries can no longer pay for food stuffs in gold, they must send commodities, and will only buy their food supplies from countries which will open their doors to their commodities. If we continue to pursue a policy of trade restriction against British and other imports, we set a definite limit to the amount of our agricultural exports and make the task of recuperation all the harder.

There was one significant interlude, however, in Mr. Crerar's speech. A Government member asked him if he favored the application of the British fiscal system to Canada. Mr. Crerar replied that he thought it would suit Canada very well, but also intimated that he thought it could not be applied at present and that he would be content with the policy of the Farmers' Platform which does not call for absolute free trade but for a general reduction in tariff schedules and the placing of the instruments of production used in our natural industries and all food stuffs on the free list.

Mr. King spoke for over three hours on Tuesday and ranged far and wide over the field of the Government's sins of omission and commission. His speeches are always carefully prepared and are perfectly correct both in form and manner of delivery. But like Mr. Meighen he spoke far too long; a three hours' speech begets a weariness of the flesh in any audience, and even on the subject of the Budget much that is redundant and superfluous creeps into it. Mr. King made many good points in his speech and arraigned the Government for its misdeeds with unwonted force. His main case was that it was the friends of the profiteers and indifferent to the fate of the plain folk and that the Budget had been devised to buttress up a fiscal system that had become a handicap to the proper development of the country. There was some speculation as to whether Mr. King and the Opposition would follow the protectionist lead of Mr. Fielding or the low tariff lead of Mr. McMaster. Mr. King came out definitely on the low tariff side. In the past he has been inclined to try to ride two horses on the tariff question, but on Tuesday he was definite in his declaration of hostility to the present fiscal system and took his stand fair and square on the Liberal platform of last August, which is not in its essentials far removed from the New National policy of the farmers.

He was most explicit in his condemnation of the profiteering and stockwatering which had flourished beneath the shelter of the tariff and

insisted upon the need of a new economic regime and a new spirit in the Government of the country. He welcomed the farmers' and labor movements as expressions of liberalism and pleaded for co-operation between them and the Liberal party against the common enemy, the privileged interests and the political party which served them. Mr. King had an abundance of excellence material in his speech, but he should practice the art of condensation.

To Mr. Rowell was allocated the task of answering his arguments. Of course he waxed very indignant at the changes brought against the Government, but his defences were feeble. The Coalition backbenchers cheered his speech but afterwards a veteran Tory member was heard to express his fervent hope that Mr. Rowell would keep out of his constituency at the next election as his advent there would mean the

certain loss of the seat. No other member of the Government spoke; there was a rumor that Mr. Calder invariably disappoints such expectations.

On the Government side there were a number of straight protectionist speeches from Messrs. Cockshutt, Chaplin and others. Mr. Cockshutt is the fine flower of Toryism but he is perfectly sincere and commands the respect of his opponents. Mr. Archambault, however, in his speech, made the disconcerting revelation that Messrs. Chaplin, Cockshutt and other governmental orators were officers of firms which had profited very greatly by the contract awarded through the credits given by the Government to European nations. It is not a crime for a member of Parliament to hold shares in a corporation which secures contracts from the Government, but is highly improper for the

Government to give contracts to firms in which their supporters are heavily interested. But the worst revelation was the fact that contracts had gone to the Canada Paint Co. of which a Minister, Mr. Ballantyne, is a director. Mr. Loggie, Mr. Henders and other Liberal-Unionists apologized for their continued support of the Government, and Mr. Campbell explained why he could not agree with them on their tariff policy and the Budget.

On the Liberal side the most interesting fact was that scarcely a single speaker, save Mr. Lemieux, and he only halfheartedly followed the lead of Mr. Fielding. At least half a dozen French-Canadian members deliberately expressed fiscal views more or less in accordance with those of Mr. McMaster. Mr. Turgeon and Mr. Lanctôt spoke indeed as out-and-out free traders.

The agrarian group practically all spoke in opposition to the Budget and took occasion to enlarge upon the merits of the Farmers' Platform. Messrs. Kennedy, Halbert and Caldwell all made excellent speeches; Mr. Gould has facility of tongue but is much too theatrical. The debate has cleared the political air. The Coalition may disguise itself under a new name, but its structure is Conservative and none but conservative policies will find favor in its sight.

Major G. W. Andrews made one of his crisp, soldierly little speeches, rounding upon the Government for their friendship of the profiteer and their neglect of the veterans. So incensed was he with Mr. Meighen's description of the English as a nation of "remittance men" that he told him that he "prayed to God he would never be Premier of Canada."

Wednesday was a very brief day, the House adjourning till Friday morning at 6 p.m. The day was mainly devoted to pushing through a lot of minor bills which would provide employment for the Senate. In that body Senator Robertson is very properly moving for a repeal of the deportation clauses affixed to the Immigration Act last year and is meeting with opposition both from his own party and leading Liberals. Senator Bennett ventured to cast doubts upon the justice of the proceedings against the Labor leaders at Winnipeg and hinted that the latter were as creditable citizens of the province as certain political colonels who act in the Senate. Thereupon a great turmoil arose and bloodshed was with difficulty prevented. There was also seen the amazing spectacle of a member of the Cabinet, Senator Loughheed, walking out rather than vote for a Government measure. Senator Robertson has a hard task with the aged reactionaries, but he must persevere with his bill. Friday was very uneventful, being mainly devoted to a Civil Service Bill fathered by Mr. Rowell. The drive for increased indemnities still goes on, but the Government fears a fierce outcry among the veterans and its prospects of success are lessening.

J. A. Stevenson.



Comprised of

Canadian Explosives, Limited.
 Dominion Cartridge Company, Limited.
 Canadian Fabrikoid, Limited.
 The Arlington Company of Canada, Limited.
 The Flint Varnish and Color Works of Canada, Limited.
 The Victoria Chemical Company, Limited.

Head Office:

120 St. James Street, MONTREAL, Canada.

Consolidated Offices: Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto.

NATURAL ICE

We sell by the COUPON SYSTEM or the MONTHLY or SEASON PLAN if desired.

Where QUALITY and SERVICE count our PRICES are RIGHT.

THE CITY ICE COMPANY, LIMITED

280 ST. JAMES STREET

Tel.: Main 8605

West Branch
 153 HILLSIDE AVENUE
 Tel.: Main 3780

North Branch
 25 BELLECHASSE STREET
 Tel.: Calumet 1335

Canadian Pneumatic Tool Co., Limited

Pneumatic Tools, Compressors, Hoists,
 Electric Drills, Etc.

25-27 St. Antoine Street

MONTREAL

COOPERATORS MAY UNITE WITH LABOR

British United Council Proposes Formation of the Local Advisory Council on Question of Joining Forces with Trade Union.

(*Christian Science Monitor*)

Bolton, England. — Nearly 100,000 cooperators were represented by various delegates from 31 cooperative societies, Women's Cooperative Guilds, and cooperative educational boards, at an important conference held in the Bolton Cooperative Society's Hall recently, to hear an address on "Cooperation and Joint Action," by James Monks, a cooperator and trade unionist of many years standing.

The delegates commenced business by entering an emphatic protest in the form of a resolution against the proposed tax on cooperative funds, which was characterized as "unjust and inequitable." W. Lander, a Cooperative Wholesale Society's director, said it was nothing but an attempt to destroy the cooperative movement, which had done much not only to build up the character of the British people, but the trade and commerce of the Empire as well.

Serious In Opposition

J. H. Thomas had told him, he said, that if cooperators wanted to save their funds from the threatened taxation, they must get busy and show the government that they were serious in their opposition, and he, Mr. Lander, wished to emphasize and drive home this advice. Mr. Fairbrother, a member of the Cooperative Union Central Board, informed the conference that at a meeting of the board which he had just left, steps had been taken whereby a strong public opinion against the proposed taxation would soon be created, and he assured the delegates that if the government did impose the tax, it would cost more to collect than the tax itself would yield.

Mr. Monks, who was introduced by Mr. Barlow, said in part: "In discussing the question of joint action in relation to cooperation, it will, perhaps, be an advantage to refer to the past, so that a true perspective of the subject may be gained. When we look back at the work of the early pioneers of the movement we can see a dogged pertinacity under conditions which would have broken many stout hearts. These men who evolved the system of cooperation, as we know it, were men of grit, as well as long vision."

Looking Backward

Therefore, he said, it would not be out of place for them to examine their aims. The measure of success was known, but what did they set out to accomplish? Their own words were that "as soon as practicable, this society shall proceed to arrange the powers of production, distribution, education, and government; or, in other words, to establish a self-supporting home colony of united interests, or assist other societies in establishing such colonies."

They had no capital, he said, to

launch this scheme, but by dint of hard saving they had been able to start distributing goods among themselves; by no means an easy task in those days, but they were out for desperate measures, which required, desperate means, and loyalty and faithfulness did the rest, and so distributive cooperation spread by leaps and bounds which eventually opened the way for cooperative production.

The cooperative movement, however, he considered, was not producing at the rate it ought, and the reason was because in many instances, he thought, it had been over-cautious, and in other cases too content with the measure of success already achieved by distribution.

A Progressive Policy.

Was the movement, asked the speaker, ready for the call of increased activity? The time was now opportune for the leaders of the movement to begin throughout the land a progressive policy. Cooperators had taken an active interest in education, but he feared that much of their educational efforts had of late been devoted to self-advertisement rather than to the more solid form of educating the citizen.

Everywhere, he said, men and women were thirsting for knowledge that would make their lives fuller and freer, and in this fact lay the work of cooperative education. Training in history, literature, citizenship, and music was essential if the tendency of future cooperation was to be understood. Education, he considered,

was a most pressing need at the present moment, because grave questions were before them, at the present day, and the speaker added: "We cannot expect to take an intelligent view of them if our minds have not been trained to grasp the situation."

There were in the movement, he continued, a large and, he feared, a preponderating number of members who had joined from the shopping and easy-banking point of view, and this was because no question had been asked, and no test as to their sincerity given them. These members, he thought, should be educated up to the ideals of the movement.

Local Advisory Councils

Coming to the question of joining forces with the trade union movement, Mr. Monks said he was heartily in agreement with the recommendation of the United Advisory Council of Trade Unionists and Cooperators, namely, that local advisory councils should be formed; he said, however, that when they were asked to carry out the recommendations of the national council, he paused to think, because he was not sure that every decision of that council would be in the best interests of democracy, for what guarantee had they that the national council would reveal the thoughts of the great majority of cooperators and trade unionists in the country?

He preferred the national council to be a purely advisory one, spreading the knowledge they obtained from local councils over the whole of the

two movements, and that they should have power to select those recommendations which are found to be most feasible to help forward the work in either organization.

"Let us above all things," Mr. Monks continued, "hold fast to our democratic ideals, and not give away one tittle of the freedom we have won by years of toil and labor. We are truly a community within a community, each one vital to our interests; let us, therefore, strengthen the inner community, which we understand best, so that it will be a welding force in the greater community which comprises the whole family of the nation, for with all our advantages of the past and a right understanding we can so shape the policy of the world that a repetition of the past few years will be an impossibility."

The interests of the cooperative and the trade union movements were identical, although the methods of working were different. Both movements were out to combat the evils of capitalism, one in the interests of the consumer, the other in the interests of the worker. Each could help the other and both work together for the benefit of all.

Rising To Greater Heights

"Cooperation," concluded the speaker, "is now firmly established in the hearts of the people, by its humane methods of uplifting the people. Let us rise to greater and nobler heights by helping to break down the spirit of selfishness which is permeating mankind at the present day, and is retarding that long-hoped-for day when the people will really be at peace, and true brotherhood reigns over all the world."

During the discussion that followed, Mr. Lander of the Cooperative Wholesale Society said that it was forty years since he first began to diffuse cooperative ideals, but he still found propaganda as necessary as ever. He was strongly in favor of joint action, and he was glad to be able to say that the trade union movement was showing great confidence in the Cooperative Wholesale Society, for they were putting more money, pro rata, into the society's bank than were cooperative societies.

Referring to the extremists to be found in both movements, Mr. Lander said that he did not fear them. Thirty years ago Ben Tillett, M.P., was considered a violent extremist, and no doubt he was wrong in many things that he said and did, but experience had done much to moderate Mr. Tillett's views and he was now a useful and responsible member of society.

—o—

**JUDGE GARY WILL SPORT A
RED SASH**

Henceforth during his lifetime Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, will be entitled to appear at ceremonial banquets with a broad sash of crimson edged with ermine across his breast. The King of Italy has created him a grand officer of the crown for "meritorious war services." Distance evidently lends enchantment to the view of the judge.

ALPHONSE RACINE, Limited

Manufacturers and Wholesale

Distributors of

Dry Goods

**60 - 98 ST. PAUL STREET WEST
MONTREAL, Canada.**

*Manufacture the following Standard Lines
(Registered)*

**"Racine" Working Shirts
"Strand" Fine Shirts
"Life Saver" Overalls
"Samson" Pants
"Record" Sox**

**3 Factories — 11 Permanent Sales Offices
Montreal Warehouse, 14 Specialty
Departments.**

EVERYTHING IN DRY GOODS

LABOR UNREST IN JAPAN

(The Survey, New York)

Alarmist reports about Japanese competition with American and European industry, owing to cheap labor, again fill the press, and political publicists, such as Lothrop Stoddard in his new book, "The Rising Tide of Color," persist in describing the menace of the island empire to the white world as though Japan were not affected by inner economic and social factors which have gone so far to abolish cheap labor in the Occident. In view of this one-sided presentation of the facts, a review of present labor unrest in Japan may not be out of place. We are indebted to Luther H. Gulick for collection of the following data:

The organized labor movement of Japan dates back only to 1912 when the Yuaikai—in name the Friendly Society but in reality a general federation of trade unions—was formed. Of its membership and purposes B. Suzuki, president of the organization, sometimes called "the Gompers of Japan," in a recent interview said:

"In the beginning the Yuaikai was simply a union including various trades within its scope, but as it grew it gradually divided into separate trade organizations, and we now have such for seamen, miners, printers, cigarette-makers, gas workers, glass blowers, steel and iron workers, spinners and weavers, and rubber workers. As soon as a branch of industry becomes strong enough to warrant its having a union of its own, such a body is organized; but it remains affiliated with the parent organization.

"Some of these unions are nationally organized, others function merely in regard to one or several localities. Gradually, as they develop and spread, these also will become national in scope, and may, therefore, be said to be still imperfect in their organization. We are following the American system. I have studied the systems of the United States and Great Britain and have introduced here the forms and ideas of the labor movement in America."

The total membership of the Yuaikai is only 35,000—10,000 of them seamen, 12,000 iron workers, 4000 miners. But there are throughout Japan independent associations of wage-workers, working in harmony with the national organization; and Mr. Suzuki believes that they will soon come together, if only to lend strength to their common desire for universal suffrage. The localization of unions, while of course a source of weakness, has given to the manifestations of labor unrest in recent years the aspect of an unending guerilla warfare in which large numbers of workers contend for local and immediate gains. The strikes are necessarily short—out of a total number of 147,935 strikers in the five

years 1914 to 1918, only 3016 were out for more than ten days—but their success has nevertheless been remarkable. In 1918, sixty recorded strikes, involving 8,828 men, were clean-cut victories; 205 strikes, involving 44,411, were compromised—most of them in favor of the strikers—and only 68, involving 2959 men, were unsuccessful. In nearly one-third of the strikes the men withdrew their demands, in most cases after securing concessions and substantial reforms from the employers. While complete statistics for 1919 are not yet available, the number and duration of strikes probably exceeded those in 1918. Two-thirds of the strikes were for a higher wage and 10 per cent against wage reductions—indicating that the high cost of living, here as elsewhere, is the principal cause of dissatisfaction. It is interesting to note that a demand for shorter hours had been unknown as a strike cause in Japan until the printers of Tokyo went on strike for an eight-hour day in the latter part of 1919.

The demand of Japanese trade unionists for universal suffrage has been mentioned. The "Gompers of

Japan," though he says he is following American methods, does not follow his teacher in his attitude towards political action. On the contrary, he holds that labor organization and universal suffrage are inseparable issues.

"We must have one to insure the success of the other. The agitation for universal suffrage will serve to crystallize and unify the labor forces as nothing else could. The labor cause in Japan has neither political nor economic freedom. The law does not specifically forbid strikes, it is true; but the police regulations, particularly the well-known and much-discussed Article 17—relating to 'violence,' 'coercion' and the like—virtually deprive labor of a right to legal assembly; and as practically no laborers have a vote, they can have no hope of effective legislation in their favor so long as such conditions obtain."

Interesting as further showing the influence of the West on the Japanese labor movement is the following platform of the Yuaikai, adopted at its last annual convention:

Recognition of the principle that labor is not a commodity.

The right to organize.
Abolition of child labor (under 14 years).
Establishment of a minimum wage.
Equal pay for equal work.
One day's rest in seven.
Eight-hour day and 48-hour week.
Abolition of night work.
Appointment of women labor inspectors.
Enforcement of labor insurance law.
Promulgation of dispute arbitration law.
Prevention of unemployment.
Equal treatment of native and foreign laborers.
Government provision for the improvement of industrial housing.
Adoption of a workmen's compensation system.
Regulation of home industries.
Universal suffrage.
Revision of police regulations.
Democratization of the educational system.

Economic Power of Labor

From "Labor," Organ of the Plumb Plan League, Washington, D. C.

All over the world labor is realizing that it must have economic power; it must share in industry; it must be a partner in production; it must control its own economic life.

Economic power must precede political power. Economic power can be gained in four ways: 1, through collective bargaining; 2, by political action; 3, through labor partnership, and 4, through the co-operative movement.

Co-operation means the ownership of co-operative stores by the workers, through which they buy directly from the producers and cut out unnecessary middlemen. It trains labor in solidarity. It familiarizes them with industrial processes. It increases their collective bargaining power. If the six million organized workers of America were able to mobilize their purchasing power, they would find their collective bargaining power increased many fold.

The annual wages of the workers of America are not far from twenty billion dollars. There are nineteen million depositors in the banks of the country. They are mostly working men. If they deposited their wages in their own banks, owned and operated by themselves, they would control half of the banking resources of America. They could make their own money work for labor. They could finance their own undertakings. They could build their own temples. They would possess a power almost equal to the combined banking power of all the rest of America. Banks for workers, commercial and saving, and building and loan associations, are the final steps in the co-operative movement. When labor is its own banker, labor will possess the power to mobilize its talent, its resourcefulness, and its productive ability for industrial democracy.

COUVRETTE - SAURIOL LIMITED

Importers and
Wholesale Grocers

114 St. Paul St. East - Montreal

Canada's Leading
Printers

Southam Press, Limited

Publishers and Printers

TORONTO

and

MONTREAL

L. CHAPUT, FILS & CIE

Limited.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

— IMPORTERS —

and MANUFACTURERS

2 à 12 DeBresoles,

MONTREAL

D. G. GILMOUR & CO.
Wholesale Lumber



401-402 Booth Building
OTTAWA
Canada

Crain Printers

LIMITED

ROLLA L. CRAIN, President

**RAILWAY
PRINTERS**

We Specialize in the Production of
Large Quantities of Standard Forms

OTTAWA, Canada

MURPHY-GAMBLE

LIMITED

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

**Fancy & Staple
DRY GOODS**

Carpets and Curtains

OTTAWA

The C. C. Ray Co.

LIMITED

COAL

46 Sparks Street
OTTAWA

Phone: Queen 461

Child Labor in Parliament

(Ottawa Citizen)

The senior inspector of Ottawa public schools, Dr. J. H. Putman, writes to say that the practice of employing pages under fourteen years of age, in the House of Commons, has given trouble to the educational authorities for many years. Far from being satisfied with the system as it is, he is opposed to it.

Mr. A. R. McMaster, member for Brome, raised the question in the House last Wednesday. Perhaps he may follow it up, so that action may be taken to eliminate child labor from the Canadian parliament. The school law of Ontario requires all children to attend school regularly till they reach the age of fourteen years, unless they have completed the elementary school course. Parents and employers of children, who violate this law, are liable to prosecution.

The very young page boys leave work in the House of Commons at nine-thirty in the evening. The Speaker has this week given instruction that all the page boys shall retire at ten o'clock each night, "until such times as the arrangement does not work satisfactorily to hon. members." The convenience of members must, of course, be consulted; but there is a moral side to the question. As long as boys of school age are employed as pages, the parliament of Canada is responsible for depriving children of their right to an education.

It is nonsense to suggest that the environment of the present House of Commons is elevating. It would seem to be demoralizing to some persons of mature age, especially under circumstances such as the all-night session last Tuesday; certainly it is no fit place for young boys, mere children between ten and sixteen years of age, to work in. They should be at school during the day, and free to enjoy some play after school hours till bedtime.

Mrs. George Hambleton — better known as Miss McKenna, the compiler of a famous report on bacon profits — recently described in some of the Western Ontario papers how sleep sometimes overtakes the youngsters on night duty. Some were recently caught sleeping on a bench against the wall, in one of the lobbies adjoining the new Commons chamber:

"The bench had been early discovered by the youthful pages. It was completely shaded from the light, and a boy might take a little nap there as honorable members talked and talked, on the need, perhaps, of better child labor laws. Nine — ten — eleven o'clock; Sleepy boys foregathered and slept. But the bench is now deserted. The trouble was that boys who sat there just went off to sleep and — horrible thought! — an honorable member might click his fingers in vain.

"So the boys were told not to sit

No A.F. of L. Members Here!

ON one of the editorial pages will found an appeal of Labor editors for an international fact service for Labor. Since it was put in type for the Railroader, I have come on a little illustration of the need for such a service to gather and disseminate more A. F. of L. facts within the A. F. of L. itself, as well as to get the facts so badly needed from other sources.

This illustration occurs in the leading editorial in the June 4th issue of "Justice", New York, official journal of the International Ladies'-Garment Workers' Union.

The editorial raises a good deal of objection to the A. F. of L. convention being held in Canada, and two sentences read: — "Because of the great promise of this convention it is surprising why the Executive Council has chosen Canada as the place for this important gathering. The labor organizations there have during the last few years dropped out of the A. F. of L. and formed the so-called One Big Union."

"Justice" should have known the facts. If it had known them, it would have given Canadian trade unionists a little more justice.

K. C.

on the bench. 'Move on', they were ordered. 'Sit at the foot of the Speaker's throne.' And the bench is empty now. For in the fierce light that beats upon the throne boys do not readily go to sleep."

During the discussion last Wednesday, the Speaker stated that the employment of page boys "is purely a question of policy for the House to determine." He expressed readiness "to carry into effect any change which the House in its wisdom may deem to be desirable." Perhaps someone might remind the House that there are disabled men in Canada who would be glad of the oppor-

tunity to do the work, from session to session, at present performed by boys of school age.

It is no saving to the country to employ children at \$1.75 a day, when they should be in school, or at play. Disabled ex-service men, especially men who have been told that they can engage only in very light work, could be trained to attend unobtrusively on the wants of hon. members in the chamber. Any little inconvenience of employing ex-service men in the place of page boys would surely be borne with patriotically by members who were wont to pound their desks so vehemently, a brief

while ago, as they vowed to "stand behind the boys in the trenches." Is it possible that some of the boys back from the trenches, or the widows of some who have not come back, are compelled to send their children to work, because of the inadequate pensions allowed by this parliament?

:o:

J. H. THOMAS, BRITISH RAILWAY LEADER, SPEAKS ON LABOR AND THE BALLOT BOX.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., speaking at a May Day demonstration at Derby, England, asked people not to blind themselves to what was taking place. At the General Election they were told that the Kaiser would be hanged and Germany would pay sufficient to clear all our debt. At the time he said that was a lie, and now the Premier dare not say that either of those pledges would be redeemed.

In spite of five years' sacrifices the world today was in a worse position than ever before. They could only have peace by the workers of the world uniting and saying never again will we allow our countries to go to war when we know nothing about it.

Continuing, Mr. Thomas said that proposals in the Budget referring to taxing co-operative societies was bound to fail, and he believed the Excess War Profits Tax levied on the co-operative movement was absolutely illegal. As far as the country was concerned, he knew too well that the position was serious. The movements of prices and wages, one rising with the other, the continual manufacture of paper money, the inflated currency, were, in his judgment, going inevitably to lead to bankruptcy. He wanted to see the situation saved, and it could only be saved by the working-classes taking more interest in affairs. Therefore, he urged the workers to redeem their political intelligence. But they must not attempt to separate the working classes from the rest of the nation. No greater mistake could be made than to assume that the working class was not part of the nation. If the nation went down, the working class would go down with it.

Referring to direct action, Mr. Thomas asked if there was any consistency or common sense in men who know they were suffering, who knew they had grievances, and who had always lived on the poverty line, saying they would withhold their labor and strike, when they could, by going to the ballot-box, obtain the same thing. It was because they were inconsistent, because they did not realize their power, because they did with their thinking what the rich did with their washing — put it out — that they were in their present position. They could obtain all they required by exercising their intelligence at the ballot-box, and there must be solidarity.

:o:

The W.R. Brock Company, Limited

Dealers in

**DRY GOODS, WOOLLENS AND CARPETS
WHOLESALE**

MONTREAL

Cor. Notre Dame West and
St. Helen Streets
Cor. St. Helen & Recollet Sts.

TORONTO

60-68 Bay Street
41-47 Wellington Street

CALGARY

Cor. Eighth Avenue and Second
Street West

Dominion Bridge Company Limited

ENGINEERS, MANUFACTURERS
AND ERECTORS OF

STEEL STRUCTURES

MONTREAL, P. Q.

Branches: Toronto, Ottawa and Winnipeg.

The Smart Canadian Built

Oldsmobile

Sets the Pace

STYLE, BEAUTY
AND POWER



While setting the pace in Canadian-Built Motor Cars, the New Oldsmobile does not take a back seat in any collection of imported cars.

You come "properly introduced" in any society with the new Canadian Oldsmobile.

In Style, Beauty and Power, this new Oldsmobile is a delight to the most discriminating motorists. The Eight-Cylinder Motor furnishes surplus power for any emergency.

OLDS MOTOR WORKS of CANADA, Limited
OSHAWA, ONTARIO